

JPRS 77330

5 February 1981

# Latin America Report

No. 2247



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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## CONTENTS

## COUNTRY SECTION

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Says Andean Pact Does Not Meddle  
(Euclides Perez; Radio Continente Network, 26 Jan 81)..... 1

## Briefs

- Venezuelan MEP Leader in Cuba 2  
More Salvadorans to Guatemala 2

## BOLIVIA

- Former Minister Terms Withdrawal From Andean Pact Disastrous  
(PRESENCIA, 15 Dec 80)..... 3
- Commentary on President's Appeal to Private Industry  
(Samuel Mendoza; HOY, 12 Dec 80)..... 6
- Tractor Industry Hopes To Meet National Demand  
(PRESENCIA, 11 Dec 80)..... 8

## BRAZIL

- Reagan's Government Philosophy Viewed  
(Editorial; FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, 26 Jan 81)..... 10
- Editorial Comment on Secretary of State-Designate Haig  
(Editorial; O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 19 Dec 80; JORNAL  
DO BRASIL, 23 Dec 80)..... 12
- New Era in U.S. Politics  
Executive-Legislative Interaction
- Preliminary 1980 Census Shows Population of 119 Million  
(JORNAL DO BRASIL, 19 Dec 80)..... 16

November Trade Shows Favorable Balance of \$58 Million (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 20 Dec 80).....	18
Decrees Establish Army Complement, Create New Units (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 16, 19 Dec 80).....	20
General Officer Complement New Units Created	
Briefs	
Concern Over Salvadoran Situation	23
Satisfaction Over Release of Hostages	23
Priest Tried for Offensive Hymn	23
Army Minister Resumes Office	24
CHILE	
Pinochet's Daughter Discusses March Transition Period (Lucia Pinochet Mariart Interview; HOY, 10-16 Dec 80).....	25
MIR Member in Charge of Foreign Relations Interviewed (Hector Faundez Interview; NOTICIAS, 2 Dec 80).....	31
Steel Industry To Offer More Stock to Private Sector (LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, 27 Dec 80).....	35
Copper Production To Rise 25,000 Tons in 1981 (LA NACION, 26 Dec 80).....	37
CUBA	
Land Artillery 20th Anniversary Maneuvers Held (Rolando Pujol; VERDE OLIVO, 26 Oct 80).....	40
FAR Artillery Commander Discusses Developments in His Branch (Jose A. Morfa Gonzalez Interview; VERDE OLIVO, 2 Nov 80).....	46
EL SALVADOR	
General Offensive Seen as Strengthening Guerrillas (Radio Liberation, 19 Jan 81).....	49
'NEW YORK TIMES' Article Criticized by 'Radio Liberation' (Radio Liberation, 9 Jan 81).....	51
Morales Ehrlich Praises Peasant Role in Agrarian Reform (EL MUNDO, 19 Dec 80).....	52
'FMLN Radio' Says 'Imperialism' Urges Intervention (Radio Liberation, 15 Jan 81).....	54

COPREFA Denies FDR Charge of Arms Possession (EL MUNDO, 20 Dec 80).....	55
--	----

#### Briefs

Reagan-Lopez Portillo Meeting	56
Invitation to Troops, Officers	56
U.S. Aid to Junta	56
Mercenaries' Role Criticized	57
Duarte's Visit to Santa Ana	57
Misinformation Campaign Fails	57
Junta Wants TIAR Invoked	58
U.S. Aid Criticized	58
Successful Offensive	59
Legal Aid Director Comments	59
Embassy Comments on Treaty	59

#### JAMAICA

Seaga Outlines Plan To Improve Island's Police Force (THE DAILY GLEANER, 19 Dec 80).....	60
Minister Foresees Tourism Recovery in 18 Months (THE DAILY GLEANER, 15 Dec 80).....	63
South Korean Equipment for Agriculture, Fishing (THE DAILY GLEANER, 16 Dec 80).....	64
Labor Dispute Closes Reynolds' Bauxite Plant Indefinitely (THE DAILY GLEANER, 20 Dec 80).....	65
Bauxite Production Expected To Rise by 5.6 Percent (THE DAILY GLEANER, 19 Dec 80).....	66

#### NICARAGUA

Conservative Democrat Leader Criticizes Sandinist Ideology, Education (LA PRENSA, 27 Dec 80).....	67
---	----

#### VENEZUELA

Perez Discusses Domestic Political Situation (Leopoldo Linares; EL NACIONAL, 20 Dec 80).....	72
Leftist Unity Hits Snag in Dispute Over 'New Alternative' (EL NACIONAL, 21, 22 Dec 80).....	76
MAS Leaders' Dispute, by Argenis Martinez Americo Martin Enters Debate	

#### Briefs

New Oil Find	79
Guide for Foreign Investors	79

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS ANDEAN PACT DOES NOT MEDDLE

PA270138 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Report by Euclides Perez]

[Text] So far the Andean Pact has not breached the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, was the reply of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco to his Peruvian colleague who criticized the planning of the Andean Pact.

[Begin recording] [Zambrano]...That there are certain internal circumstances of the Andean Pact which impose a special consideration of the [words indistinct] of each one of the states which compose it. However, [words indistinct] constant and permanent resort to [word indistinct] of the Andean Pact [words indistinct] the duty of the politician, other times [words indistinct].

However, the important thing is [words indistinct].

[Perez] But you have pointed out that the Andean Pact should not meddle in the domestic affairs of other countries.

[Zambrano] Actually, so far the Andean Pact has never breached the principle of nonintervention. Every time it has acted politically, it has done in the field of solidarity. It is precisely through solidarity that we are acting and contributing to the political situation which has been in existence in Nicaragua since the fall of Somoza regime. The same clear guidelines have been followed in all our actions.

[Perez] Nevertheless, the Peruvian diplomat claims the contrary is true.

[Zambrano] It is a very respectable viewpoint but his participation is much more [words indistinct] and he had not belonged to [words indistinct] at the moment when the basic actions were taken. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN MEP LEADER IN CUBA--In response to an invitation from the revolutionary government, the under secretary of the political committee of the People's Electoral Movement (MEP), Adolfo Gonzalez Urdaneta, is visiting Cuba. The report circulated in political circles was confirmed by Dr Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa, who said that his party colleague traveled to the Antilles republic, stopping in Panama, on 11 December. He said that the date of his return is not yet known. When asked if this was a personal or governmental invitation he said: "Official, from the Cuban Government, from Fidel Castro, who is in command." Journalists, reluctant to be indiscreet but focusing on the importance of a trip of this sort, urged Dr Prieto Figueroa to respond frankly to their questions. "Will there be any particular discussion of continental politics, or of the relations between Venezuela and Cuba?" His answer: "There is always talk of politics between politicians. The ox plows wherever he goes." He was asked if he had been in contact with Gonzalez Urdaneta, and he responded that "when he returns we will know what was discussed." [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 20 Dec 80 p D-1] 5157

MORE SALVADORANS TO GUATEMALA--Some 25,000 Salvadorans have entered Guatemala as a result of the political situation in the neighboring country, reported the General Office of Immigration. Many of these people come in legally, it was revealed, but the majority of them flout border officials and enter illegally. The authorities, it was reported, are looking for ways to counteract this situation, since Salvadoran men and women are crowding into urban areas where unemployment is a problem. Often, according to sources, authorities must expel Salvadoran citizens who are in Guatemala illegally. However, the Immigration Office does grant some permits to Salvadorans who enter legally. When the permit expires, they must return to their place of origin and request authorization to come into the country again. [Text] [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 Dec 80 p 17] 8926

CSO: 3010

## FORMER MINISTER TERMS WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDEAN PACT DISASTROUS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] In spite of the frustrations Bolivia has endured because of the failure of other countries to comply with their commitments, "it would be a grave error for our country to withdraw" from the Andean Pact, said former foreign minister Tomas Guillermo Elio. He summarized the progress of the Cartagena Agreement and said that man and his well-being are the center and the final goal of the integration programs which were the foundation of that pact.

It was Tomas Guillermo Elio, indeed, who as minister of foreign relations represented Bolivia in signing the aforementioned subregional agreement, which led to the Andean Pact, 11 and 1/2 years ago in the city of Cartagena. At the end of 1979, the presidents of Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela met in that Colombian port on the Caribbean to evaluate the progress of the programs and give new impetus to the integration process. At the end of that meeting they signed the agreement known as the Cartagena Mandate. At that time Dr Tomas Guillermo Elio attended as a special guest.

Since then Bolivia has accused its Andean associates of not living up to the agreement in implementing several programs, notably those concerned with the industrialization of the subregion, because of the permanent frustration of Bolivia, which has progressed little or not at all in that respect. After 17 July the remaining four Andean countries, acting as a bloc, condemned the political change in Bolivia, and recently the president of the republic was not invited to participate in ceremonies commemorating the sesquicentennial of the death of liberator Simon Bolivar.

Former foreign minister Tomas Guillermo Elio referred to this and other matters concerning the integration process. "Like any political and economic process, the Andean Pact is also subject to the contingencies of the countries which comprise it," he said, at the same time pointing out that he had participated in the formative stage of the pact, which was of an enunciative character. "To that extent," he added, "there were no unsolvable problems," but as the agreement became more concrete, activities took shape and certain problems arose.

"In my opinion," he said, "the biggest stumbling block confronting the pact was Decision 24 on mutual treatment of foreign capital, licenses and privileges. Approved in 1971, it caused, among other problems, the withdrawal of Chile after the political change there in 1973. It should be borne in mind that Chile is avid for foreign investment."



He continued, "For Bolivia, Chile's withdrawal was unfortunate." He explained that the two countries have complementary economies; their trade, railway and highway relations "and their geographical proximity to each other should be motives for bringing the two countries to deep reflection on their common interests."

He pointed out, also, that the Andean Pact recognizes preferential treatment for Bolivia as a relatively underdeveloped country. This fact, he added, "could have moved some Bolivian industrial sectors to counteract, in part, the harmful effects of smuggling which originates in Chile."

#### Benefits Meager

He characterized as meager the results in which the country had placed so much confidence. He said that the Cartagena Agreement does indeed contemplate mechanisms of physical integration, agricultural and livestock industry development, the channeling of resources within and outside the region and the organization of multinational enterprises. These four things, he said, adequately coordinated, would have given Bolivia the opportunities for an accelerated social and economic development.

He explained that physical integration includes the construction of highways, electric power plants and other projects which are indispensable to development. Agricultural and livestock development would permit the joint and simultaneous mobilization of human resources, and the development of agriculture would lead to systematization of the farming industry. Through this program, if it were carried out, "Bolivia would be able to bring to its people the opportunity for a nutritious diet, increase the income of the workers so that they could construct better houses, improve their health and give a thorough education. In sum, it would raise the standard of living of the peasant masses."

He added: "Those of us who participated in the formative stage of the Andean Pact hoped that Bolivia would be able to obtain low-interest, long-term credits, granted for example, by the IDB, to carry out those projects and accelerate national development. We hoped the member countries would lend their cooperation in the achievement of those objectives. They have not done so. We hoped that through the multinational enterprises, Bolivia would undertake some large-scale projects, such as, for example, the Bala Dam and the installation of a big hydroelectric plant, which would have met the needs of that region, of southern Peru and of northern Chile. The countries which signed the charter have done nothing to promote that kind of enterprise."

#### To Remain or Withdraw

"It would be a grave mistake to withdraw from the Andean Pact. It would be like throwing away the country's investment and the experiences it has gained in the process," said former foreign minister Tomas Guillermo Elio. He said that the 11 years which have passed were basic. "We did not know how nor were we able, to take advantage of them," he commented, "but that does not mean that we are reneging on the principles which led us to participate in the Andean integration process."

He said that the Brandt Commission report demonstrates that the world in which we live does not have any isolated solutions. He explained that the systems are interdependent and that solutions must be global, taking into account the interests of an area, a region or a subregion.

He pointed out that there are internal political changes in all countries, especially in those of South America, but that the Andean Pact must not be affected by historical processes. "Unless men act precipitously and thoughtlessly, I believe the economic and social processes will continue to progress," he said, saying that the pact has survived several crises in the area, not only internal, but structural.

"I am confident, however," he said, "that the nations of the Cartagena Agreement will overcome their mutual problems, and that the process will continue." He said he believed the same to be true of ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], because of its activities in the region. "Free trade," he said, "is the best way to provide links between peoples and promote their development."

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## COMMENTARY ON PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO PRIVATE INDUSTRY

La Paz HOY in Spanish 12 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Samuel Mendoza]

[Text] In meetings held recently in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, private businessmen from several areas of business have emphasized that order, peace, political stability and social tranquillity are imperative if the private production sector is to be a support to the national economy and the life of the people. That is a reality, an incontrovertible truth.

In fact, nobody can deny that during the 7 years of the armed forces government under the presidency of Gen Hugo Banzer the country enjoyed those conditions which are indispensable to national development: political stability, social peace, work and production. Nobody can deny, either, that in that period, the country made rapid progress toward development, and even today we are witnessing the inauguration of projects which were begun in that period.

Unfortunately, there was an unexpected development in what came to be called the "democratic process," which was nothing more than the establishment of anarchy, of social agitation, of the struggle for political ambition and power, and everything was destroyed in a matter of 2 years. Two hundred fifty strikes in little more than a year were the instrument seized by the political extremists to bury Bolivia in economic and social chaos, a chaos from which it is trying hard to emerge in this new period of government by the armed forces.

The president of the republic, Gen Luis García Meza, speaking recently at a luncheon given by the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Santa Cruz, said that private enterprise must be the basic pillar of economic development in the country. He added that "businessmen and entrepreneurs, with patriotic responsibility, must assume the national imperative and the historic challenge of the Bolivian people to us to overcome our underdevelopment." And he stated forcefully that "nobody can avoid this commitment," exhorting the businessmen to "work with confidence for the great national objectives, to achieve a prosperous nation in which the terms 'economic development' and 'social justice' may be compatible."

Conscious of the progressive spirit which gives life to national private enterprise, President García Meza announced that in order for that sector to accomplish its objectives, the government "will provide the necessary conditions of political,

economic and social stability, so that private enterprise may increase its investments, formulating development policies which will encourage the traditional and nontraditional productive sectors and abolishing tax exemptions."

The words of the president of the republic are an encouragement for private enterprise, which suffered most from the effects of anarchy in the recent past. At the same time, however, they served to orient private activity toward worthier goals. The fact is, as the president said, that "Bolivia must seek the transformation of a large sector of productive activity in such a way that it is no longer a consumer of currency, but may generate its own through a program of action tailored to an overall development plan."

This speech was, undoubtedly, one of the best given by the president of the republic, since he announced a series of measures which will permit the country to emerge from its stagnation. The eradication of smuggling, the development of nontraditional and other exports and official morality are measures which, if applied immediately, will serve to guarantee new investment. These, in turn, will contribute to improving production and the economic situation and accelerating the country's progress on the road to development.

We are sure that private enterprise--industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, livestock, crafts--is willing to discharge its role in the great task of achieving national progress and the well-being of the people. But no effort will be sufficient if we do not have minimum guarantees of institutional order, political stability, social peace and administrative morality. It is the government's job to establish these conditions.

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## TRACTOR INDUSTRY HOPES TO MEET NATIONAL DEMAND

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 11 Dec 80 p 11

[Text] The production of ARBOTZ tractors is 40 percent domestic (using Bolivian-made parts), according to the technical and economic report made to the Ministry of Industry and Trade by an interministerial commission.

The commission was comprised of representatives of the ministries of planning, integration, industry and trade, finance and agriculture and the National Automotive Committee.

The report indicates that the interministerial commission carried out its inspection on 10 and 11 November, 1980, and it notes that this was done to "determine the current situation in the enterprise and its prospects for contributing to the development of Bolivian agriculture within acceptable technical and economic parameters, so that the government may decide whether or not to protect this industry."

It indicated that there is an investment of \$6 million, including machinery, equipment and materials, in the manufacture of ARBOTZ tractors, and that the factory has 65 employees.

It states that the assembly process is aimed at providing the national market with three kinds of tractors: 120-150 horsepower forest tractors, 70-90 horsepower farm tractors for the Altiplano and 150-180 horsepower farm tractors for tropical areas.

Production capacity is two large units per day, a production level which will permit it to cover the domestic market, and the decision has been made to assemble harvesters and loaders later on.

In regard to production costs at the ARBOTZ factory, the report used the example of the cost of a 150-horsepower "skider" (tractor), which is \$51,900. This, according to the report, "is competitive with units having similar features quoted on the market at \$57,800.

It notes that "at present (the factory) is selling tractors in exchange for lumber to provide the raw material for its prefabricated house factory, which gives it an advantage in sales."

#### Recommendations and Conclusions

In a chapter on "Technical and Technological Structure of the Enterprise," the report indicates that the trademark used "is domestic, with a domestic license as well for the production of rubber-tired tractors with 60-180 horsepower engines."

It adds that "the factory does not depend on any parent company, and the know-how was purchased by ARBOTZ in a package which includes a technological package."

Concerning the amount of use of Bolivian-made parts and pieces in building the tractors, the report indicates that "one may conclude that integration at the ARBOTZ tractor plant is higher than that of the tractors assembled by the former FANATRAM [National Factory for the Manufacture of Tractors and Motors] enterprise...."

In conclusion, the document states: "The ARBOTZ factory is a praiseworthy business venture which, on the basis of consistent craft procedures, has achieved a daily production rate of two 'Skyder-type' [sic] tractors." It adds that "the right of ownership of the technology will permit it to penetrate new markets" and that "the tractor now being produced is well designed for specific jobs on difficult terrain, but it will be too big and costly for tasks which require less power, as in the case of the northern Altiplano."

Finally, in the chapter of recommendations, it proposes that the government "promulgate a supreme decree which will regulate the use of domestic parts for the sector under the Ministry of Planning and Coordination," and at the same time it recommends "approval of the proposed supreme decree studied by CONEPLAN [National Economic and Planning Council] on 21 October 1980, which grants a net production of 35 percent for tractors with wheels included in tariff section 87.01 02.00, as a way of dealing with possible dumping of similar products from countries with laws which encourage exports."

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CSO: 3010



## REAGAN'S GOVERNMENT PHILOSOPHY VIEWED

PY270215 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jan 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Challenge for Americans"]

[Text] The days of celebration are over and now come Ronald Reagan's days of probation. The entire world is turning its eyes to this new chance for the so-called neo-republicanism which has so many attractive aspects for a political world that is perplexed over the impasses created by the all-protecting state brought into being by the contemporary social demands.

The idea of a liberal and federalist decentralization of the institutional political power, which is essential to the neo-republican thesis, has a new chance of getting translated into reality at the expense of the overbureaucratic state of the North American union. Should neo-republicanism turn out to be successful, it will become an alternative option to the socializing proposal of the overprotective state, under ample and severe public control with the participation of all social groups. Should it prove to be successful, neo-republicanism will at the same time remove from the stage of history the "welfare state" in the form in which it was tried in the United States.

From the political rhetoric of neo-republicanism it can be clearly seen that neither "welfare capitalism" nor the "welfare state" will have a prominent position in the Reagan administration. The U.S. treasury will be substantially relieved from policies to assist mismanaged companies and to provide general social insurance.

From that standpoint, one can understand the emphasis on the policy of no assistance which has been enunciated by Reagan. Without such a policy, it would be impossible to think of ever reconciling the ideas proclaimed by the new U.S. president. Such ideas involve a challenge that is apparently unsurmountable for the politico-economic imagination: reducing taxes to spur investments and consumption, balancing the federal budget and federal expenditures, and increasing military outlays substantially to tilt in the United States' favor the balance of power with the Soviet Union.

How can such apparently conflicting objectives be attained?

The answer was given before the question was asked. Neo-republicanism is defined as an anti-welfare policy in general. But in depicting itself that way, neo-republicanism will have to be highly coherent in order not to lose credibility

to the eyes of the watching public. By paring social assistance appropriations and funds, the new Washington administration will have to relinquish any interventionist initiative to put the hands of the state onto the economy to mend its weakest links under the rationale of propping up the capitalist system itself. After all, the survival of capitalism is also dependent on the state's intervention to assist enterprises and economic sectors buffeted by the vagaries of the market.

Classical liberalism--the European version--with which the neo-republicanism of President Reagan is affiliated has lived with this inconsistency; it was anti-interventionist in almost everything, except whenever it had to provide support for general or localized upheavals in the capitalist system. That inconsistency of classical liberalism opened the door and gave justification for the U.S. version of liberalism which is interventionist to a large degree and is clearly protective of social rights stemming from the action of the all-protectionist state.

Soon we will know if the neo-republicanism of President Reagan will command the support of the U.S. people in promoting the "warfare state" to the detriment of the welfare state and social security. Under test will be also up to what point can be reconciled the strengthening of the "warfare state" and the practice of decentralized federalism.

CSG: 3001



## EDITORIAL COMMENT ON SECRETARY OF STATE-DESIGNATE HAIG

## New Era In U.S. Politics

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Dec 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The Meaning of General Haig's Selection"]

[Text] Confirming the promises he had made and the fears of his adversaries, especially of the liberal sectors of the Democratic Party, the president-elect of the United States, Ronald Reagan, has appointed the former commander of the NATO forces, General Alexander Haig, secretary of state. What this selection signifies was clearly indicated by the president-elect himself who, referring to Haig and to the new secretary of labor, Raymond Donovan, also appointed the day before yesterday, declared: "Although of different backgrounds, both are united in their determination to send a signal to the world that the United States is on the move once again, that our foreign policy will be clear, consistent and firm, and that our domestic policy will be one of common sense, justice and equality of opportunity."

Reagan's principal foreign policy advisor, Richard Allen, declared that "Haig is the symbol of strong America." That is confirmed also by an editorial in the NEW YORK TIMES which, viewing the appointment from the liberal point of view, says that Haig is a high-risk choice. The newspaper's reasoning is that if Reagan were a strong leader with definite political ideas, the secretary of state would be a simple executor of his policy, but not being so, the next president will depend on the head of the State Department more than any of his predecessors did.

However, the secret of a good administration, particularly in the modern, extremely complex states, and especially in the leading power of the West, lies in large part in knowing how to select aides, and in that regard Reagan thus far has been demonstrating more consistency, more spirit of initiative and more authority than his recent predecessors.

The NEW YORK TIMES editorial itself admits that "a man with the intelligence and temperament of Haig will surely impose himself as the center of power in the formulation of foreign policy" and that he will apply discipline to the State Department and use his talents well. To have an idea of what the New York newspaper and the liberal sectors of the Democratic Party fear suffice it to

observe that shortly after the invasion of Afghanistan and at a time when no one is unaware of the danger of an invasion of Poland, the NEW YORK TIMES considers the recent references made by the new secretary of state to the Soviet threat and to the erosion of the U.S. will as "rhetoric."

However, that is precisely where the dividing line lies between the forces that received popular support and those that were rejected by the people in last November's election. The Republican candidate gained votes even in Democratic strongholds precisely because he raised the banner of a return by the United States to its traditions, reviving the ideal of a strong America. And in order to operate that return and achieve that ideal, all recognize, although reacting in a different manner according to their respective points of view, that the former NATO commander is the appropriate man.

He is not lacking in diplomatic experience, having successfully carried out several missions for former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and former President Nixon. He is also not lacking in initiative and administrative sense, having assumed the command of NATO when the Atlantic forces were in poor condition and succeeded in providing the organization with an efficient military machine. And although his departure from that post was explained as due to reasons of health, the basic reason seems to have been his disagreement with Carter's decision to postpone the production of the neutron bomb.

From that point of view, the fact that his appointment to the State Department coincided with the revelation that the USSR is already putting the controversial Backfire bomber into service assumes symbolic significance. But his appointment also refutes the image of Reagan that his adversaries like to project, presenting him as a man without force and definite political ideas. By not allowing himself to be daunted by the pressures applied against him not to select General Haig and finally confirming the choice, the new president showed by his gesture as well as the selection made that a new era is about to begin in U.S. policy.

#### Executive-Legislative Interaction

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial: "American Opening"]

[Text] General Alexander Haig's reflections on the problems of the balance of power between Congress and the White House, published in an American magazine, appear at an extraordinarily opportune time, as the JORNAL DO BRASIL indicated, publishing a summary in its Sunday edition. It is opportune for the Americans because of the circumstance that their author is the virtual secretary of state in President Ronald Reagan's administration; but they are also worthwhile as surprisingly interesting contributions to the theoretical study of the U. S. constitutional system. And as such they are indicated as of similarly extraordinary timeliness to our statesmen, who at this moment are seeking to rethink the relationship between the executive branch and congress.

Since we began implementing the political "opening" plan, that subject has never been posed appropriately among us because of the Brazilian or perhaps Latin tendency toward extremes. The confrontation between the state's legislative and executive powers is either conducted in purely academic terms, generating a bookish and sterile debate between a few students of constitutional law or political science, or operated in terms of force, pure and simple, on the basis of admonitions supposedly based on official thinking and, consequently, incapable of leading to discussion through its necessary line of clarity and general interest.

However, that is in fact the topic of the long article or essay, which General Haig develops simultaneously on two levels, examining it from the practical viewpoint of the operation of the U.S. system, according to the deficiencies or irregularities recently pointed out; and also according to the doubts that presidentialism might arouse in terms of efficiency in view of the vaunted flexibility of the parliamentary system. From this latter point of view, a lesson of prudence is immediately drawn which is simply a manifestation of the historical experience lived by the American nation: if both systems are good fruits of the political culture of the West, and if presidentialism has already given abundant proof of efficiency "no transitory crisis should lead us by panic to amend or discredit an institution that has stood the test of time, becoming a symbol of stability and leadership."

While here, with the opening of the return to a democratic regime, the question of parliamentary prerogatives are debated to show that the congress is the "Power of Powers," in these last days of Carter's administration, the discussion of an opposite problem is discreetly opened. In the United States, more or less outside of the constitutional text, presidentialism evolved by custom into a sort of government that was termed "congressional" and is now called "neocongressional." What is sought is a return to a balance that used to exist and became unstable until the pendulum of power swung to the so-called Capital Hill, which includes the Supreme Court. It is sought to give the American president the conditions of leadership that he lost as a result of episodes such as Vietnam and Watergate without anything having changed in the letter of the constitution.

General Haig, who to the surprise of many appears more liberal than other students of the problem, (Walter Lippmann, for example) is perhaps interested in giving the American public a preview of what Reagan's performance in the presidency will be in terms of the good relations that should exist between the White House and congress. But he goes beyond that intention as a member of the president-elect's team to dissect the scene on which the lines of power are projected at the present time and to show some of their distortions--their very nature, capable of anticipating the firm belief in appropriate solutions for all the problems that arise.

Why that certainty? Because regardless of how hostile they may appear to one another at given moments, both institutions--congress and the presidency--operate on the assumption of the common good, motivated by the same irresistible force of the pressure of the higher and general interests of the nation as well as the rights of the citizens. General Haig points out that congress "is the indispensable partner of any American president"; and that the success or failure of any president depends directly on the failure or success of the legislative chambers.

The final solution proposed by the writer is also a lesson in politics, in the really high sense of the term. All the problems that arise from the relationship between the two branches can be solved, not by the interference of one in the activities of the other but by selfdiscipline, which has so often been imperative for each, whenever a lack of discipline contributed to weakening them and to putting in jeopardy--even though remote--the vigor and efficiency of the institutions; whenever the conflict between the two threatened the nation and its interests, and the citizens and their individual rights.

Not only basically but explicitly, what General Haig suggests is a sort of opening in the relationship between the branches of government, which in recent decades have been disturbed by events that the members of both are beginning to become aware of. In countries in which the leading class is imbued with public spirit, to become aware of a certain problem is to begin resolving it.

8711  
CSO: 3001

## PRELIMINARY 1980 CENSUS SHOWS POPULATION OF 119 MILLION

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Dec 80 p 14

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian population increased less than expected during the seventies--2.4 percent per year--reaching a total of 119,024,600, compared to an official minimum estimate of 123 million. That is what the president of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Jasse Montello, informed President Joao Figueiredo yesterday when he presented him the preliminary figures of the 1980 census.

Some important changes occurred in the list of the 10 most populated Brazilian cities. The principal one was the appearance of Brasilia as the seventh city in the country in terms of population (1,176,748) with an annual population growth of 8.1 percent, the largest percentage of all Brazilian capitals.

## Decrease of Fertility

Mr Montello explained that the smaller population increase between 1970 and 1980 was due to the decrease of fertility of Brazilian women. So much so that between 1950 and 1960 the annual population increase was 3.04 percent; from 1960 to 1970, the annual rate dropped to 2.9 percent; and finally between 1970 and 1980, the percentage decreased most significantly, dropping to 2.47 percent.

The preliminary census figures show a total of 59,115,533 men and 59,909,067 women. The variation by region shows that 43.47 percent of the total Brazilian population is concentrated in the Southeast (51,727,924 inhabitants). In second place comes the Northeast (34,855,746 inhabitants) with 29.28 percent. The Southern region represents 15.98 percent of the population (19,022,590 inhabitants); the Center-West, 6.34 percent (7,551,668 inhabitants); and the North, 4.93 percent (5,866,673 inhabitants).

The city with the largest population in Brazil continues to be Sao Paulo (8,490,763 inhabitants) with an annual growth of 3.67 percent. In second place is Rio de Janeiro, with 5,093,496 inhabitants and a population growth of only 1.82 percent. In addition to Sao Paulo and Rio, the cities with the largest population in Brazil are: 3--Belo Horizonte, 1,774,712; 4--Salvador, 1,501,219; 5--Fortaleza, 1,308,859; 6--Recife, 1,204,794; 7--Brasilia, 1,176,748; 8--Porto Alegre, 1,125,901; 9--Curitiba, 1,025,979; and 10--Belem, 934,330.



The population of the state of Sao Paulo (25,023,306 inhabitants) represents 20.02 percent of the Brazilian population. The nine metropolitan regions plus the Federal District (35,599,800 inhabitants) contain 30.06 percent of the population and the states of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro together (36,321,268 inhabitants) contain 30.52 percent of the population.

The growth by region also showed some important changes, such as the increase of population of the Federal Territory of Rondonia, 15.80 percent per year, going from a total of 113,659 to 492,744 in 1980. In second place was the Federal District, which had a population of 538,351 in 1970, going to 1,176,748 in 1980. In third place comes the Territory of Roraima--it increased from 40,915 inhabitants 10 years ago to 79,078 this year. The least populated region in Brazil is Fernando de Noronha, with only 1,266 inhabitants and an annual increase of 0.22 percent. In 1970, the population of the territory was 1,239.

#### Metropolitan Regions

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Belem	1,000,357	2.88
Portaleza	1,581,457	4.57
Recife	2,346,196	6.78
Salvador	1,766,075	5.10
Belo Horizonte	2,534,576	7.33
Rio de Janeiro	9,018,981	26.07
Sao Paulo	12,578,045	36.35
Curitiba	1,441,743	4.17
Porto Alegre	2,332,370	6.75
Federal District	1,176,748	--

8711  
CSO: 3001

## NOVEMBER TRADE SHOWS FAVORABLE BALANCE OF \$58 MILLION

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 22

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian trade balance showed a surplus of \$58 million last month--the second this year--with exports of \$1.905 billion and imports of \$1.847 billion, according to Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) figures released yesterday by the secretary general of the Finance Ministry, Eduardo Carvalho, who did not hide his satisfaction when he revealed the "good news." The other favorable balance this year--of \$10.5 million--occurred in May.

Nonetheless, the unfavorable balance accumulated between January and November remains high--\$2.918 billion--although it has declined in comparison to the first 10 months of the year, when it reached a maximum of \$2.976 billion. The country's overall expenditures during that period to purchase the goods it needed to complement domestic production were in the order of \$21,133 billion as against the sales of national merchandise on the world market of \$18.215 billion. From January to November of last year, the trade balance showed a deficit of \$2.401 billion of which \$417 million was incurred in November.

Despite the deficit of almost \$3 billion, the secretary general of the Finance Ministry was euphoric regarding the possibility of achieving the government's "great target" of exporting \$20 billion worth, which is 30 percent higher than the total achieved last year (\$15,244,000) from the sale of Brazilian products abroad.

"The indications I have regarding shipments and export permits are that we are very close to the \$20 billion mark," said Carvalho, with a big smile. "All we need to do is to export \$1.785 billion worth this month," he added, "and the government can strike the gavel: \$20 billion."

The expenditures stemming from oil continue to overburden the Brazilian import schedule. Up to November, they represented 41 percent of total expenditures. From January to November of this year, Brazil expended \$8.674 billion to pay for its oil imports, according to the figures revealed by Carvalho. That amount is 58.4 percent more than the amount spent during the same period in 1979 (\$5.475 billion). Wheat imports also showed a substantial increase: 66 percent. This year, the country has already spent \$822 million on such purchases compared to \$495 million from January to November of last year, according to the CACEX figures supplied by the secretary general of the Finance Ministry.

Expenditures stemming from the importation of other products (machines, equipment, steel products, among others) showed an increase of only 14.5 percent from January to November of this year, compared to the same 11-month period in 1979. According to Eduardo Carvalho, this fact is "very significant" because it shows that the mechanisms used to contain imports were successful.

Carvalho believes, however, that imports could have been lower if the government had succeeded in cooling economic growth even more.

In the accumulated overall figure for January to November of this year, imports showed an increase of 31 percent over the figure for the same period last year, and there were months when they exceeded 50 percent.

Another aspect pointed out by Carvalho with regard to exports was that from January to November of this year, they showed an increase of 32.6 percent--thus, above the 30 percent average--while in November alone that increase reached 47 percent. In November of last year, Brazil exported \$1.293 billion. Last month, the country earned \$220 million from the sales of coffee, 150 percent more than the amount earned in November 1979 (\$88 million).

#### Exports (in millions)

	Nov 80	Nov 79	Difference		Jan-Nov	Jan-Nov	Difference	
			Absolute	%			Absolute	%
Total	1,905	1,293	612	47.3	18,215	13,730	4,485	32.6
Coffee	220	88	132	150.0	2,560	1,816	744	40.9
Others	1,685	1,205	480	39.8	15,655	11,914	3,741	31.4

#### Imports (in millions)

Total	1,847	1,710	137	8.0	21,133	16,131	5,002	31.0
Wheat	47	51	-4	-7.9	822	495	327	66.0
Oil	720	612	108	17.6	8,674	5,475	3,199	58.4
Others	1,079	1,047	32	3.0	11,637	10,161	1,476	14.5
Difference between export-import totals	+58	-417			-2,918	-2,401		

8711  
CSO: 3001



## DECREES ESTABLISH ARMY COMPLEMENT, CREATE NEW UNITS

## General Officer Complement

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- In 1981 the army will have a complement of 10 lieutenant generals [generais de exercito], 37 major generals, and 82 brigadier generals; there will not be any change in the present cadre of general officers, which can only be changed with the approval of the national congress.

President Figueiredo yesterday issued a decree establishing the army complement for the coming year in the ranks of general officers, officers (career and temporary) and their distribution by rank, warrant officers, sergeants, corporals and enlisted men.

## Generals

Ten positions were established for the rank of lieutenant general; 32 (combat) positions, 2 (service) positions and 3 (military engineer) positions for the rank of major general; and 65 (combat) positions, 8 (service) positions, and 9 (military engineer) positions for the rank of brigadier general. There remains a total of 129 general officer positions.

## Officers

Following are the complements for career officers: colonels--550 positions (451 for forces and ordnance staff (QMB) and 99 for services); lieutenant colonels--1,480 positions (1,136 for forces and QMB and 344 for services); majors--1,937 positions (1,277 for forces and QMB and 160 for services); captains--3,413 positions (1,955 positions for forces and QMB and 1,458 for services); first lieutenants--2,676 positions (1,280 positions for forces and QMB and 1,396 positions for services); second lieutenants--2,232 positions (665 positions for forces and QMB and 1,567 for services). There will be a total of 12,288 positions for career officers.

Following are the complements for temporary officers: captains--678 positions (668 for forces and QMB and 10 for services); first lieutenants--1,222 positions (820 for forces and QMB and 402 for services); second lieutenants--964 positions (696 for forces and QMB and 268 for services).

There will be a total of 2,184 positions for temporary officers. For officers in general (career and temporary) the total complement will be 15,152 positions, of which 8,948 for forces and QMB and 6,204 for services.

#### By Rank

In the distribution of these complements of officers by rank, the roster is as follows: 1,801 captains and lieutenants in general administration; 91 in health; 136 in armament; 309 in mechanized units; 88 in supply; 109 in maintenance of communications; 162 in radiotelegraphy; 45 musicians; 36 topographers; 153 accountants; 20 veterinarians (being abolished); 16 in engineering maintenance (being abolished); 3 in teaching aids (being abolished), 2 technologists (being abolished) and 29 typist-transcriptionists (being abolished).

#### Noncoms and Enlisted Men

There will be 3,017 positions for warrant officers, 4,970 for master sergeants, 10,413 for sergeants first class, 17,100 for staff sergeants (9,300 career and 7,800 temporary), totaling 35,500 positions (27,700 career and 7,800 temporary).

There will be 31,197 positions for corporals (20,487 basic nucleus and 10,710 for variable complement), 100,803 positions for enlisted men (44,547 for the basic nucleus and 56,256 for variable complement), totaling 132,000 positions (65,034 for basic nucleus and 66,966 for variable complement).

#### New Units Created

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- President Joao Figueiredo signed decrees creating new military units, such as the 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade, and abolishing others, after modifying the law pertaining to the basic organization of the army.

With headquarters in Rio, the 1st AA Artillery Brigade will be headed concurrently by the Coastal Artillery Command of the 1st Military Region and as of 1 January will have jurisdiction over the 1st and 2d Antiaircraft Artillery Groups.

#### Other Units

The following units were abolished: Eastern Santa Catarina Group and its respective command in Florianopolis; 1st Frontier Group and its command with headquarters in Santo Angelo (Rio Grande do Sul); 2d Frontier Group and its command in Cascavel (Parana); 3d Frontier Group and its command in Porto Belho (Rondonia); 1st Frontier Battalion; 4th Cavalry Division and its headquarters.

These are the new military units created: 34th Motorized Infantry Battalion in Foz do Iguaçu; 15th Motorized Infantry Brigade and its command in Cascavel (Parana), attached to the 5th Military Region 5th Army Division (5th RM/5th DE), with jurisdiction over the 34th Motorized Infantry Battalion and the 26th Field Artillery Group; 14th Motorized Infantry Brigade and command, with headquarters in Florianopolis, attached to the 5th RM/5th DE, and with jurisdiction over the

23d Infantry Battalion; 62th Infantry Battalion, 63d Infantry Battalion and 28th Field Artillery Group; 16th Motorized Infantry Brigade and its respective command, with headquarters in Santo Angelo (Rio Grande do Sul), attached to 3d Army Division, with jurisdiction over the following units: 17th Infantry Battalion, 61st Motorized Infantry Battalion, 19th Mechanized Cavalry Regiment and the 27th Field Artillery Group; 17th Jungle Infantry Brigade, attached to the Amazon Military Command and the 12th Military Region and command with headquarters in Porto Velho (Rondonia). The following units will be under the jurisdiction of the 17th Brigade: 4th Special Frontier Battalion, 6th Special Frontier Battalion and the 54th Jungle Infantry Battalion. Also created was the 4th Mechanized Cavalry Brigade, attached to the 9th Military Region with jurisdiction over the 10th, 11th, and the 17th Cavalry Regiment and the 9th Field Artillery Group.

8711

CSO: 3001

## BRIEFS

**CONCERN OVER SALVADORAN SITUATION--**Brasilia--Although Brazil considers the civil war in El Salvador to be an "internal problem of that country," the Itamaraty spokesman, Minister Bernardo Pericau, asserted yesterday that Brazil is "concerned about the situation in El Salvador" and hopes "that a solution will be reached with as little loss of life as possible." Pericau did not want to make any predictions regarding the evolution of the crisis in Central America, nor did he wish to make any comment on the involvement of other countries in the crisis, although such countries as the United States, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Honduras are indirectly involved. According to the information Itamaraty has at hand, "the situation is one of internal politics and there are no concrete indications that the problem has become an international issue." The spokesman also denied that the Salvadoran Government has requested any type of aid, neither weapons, food nor medicine. [Text] [PY191429 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jan 81 p 6]

**SATISFACTION OVER RELEASE OF HOSTAGES--**According to Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericau, the Brazilian Government has received the release of the U.S. hostages with great satisfaction. He indicated that the Foreign Ministry will not send a message, not even to the United States, concerning the event. The spokesman also explained that Brazil will not send a message congratulating Ronald Reagan because this has already been done when the results of the U.S. elections were announced. Meanwhile, the U.S. ambassador to Brazil, Robert Sayre, does not believe there will be changes in relations between Brazil and his country following Ronald Reagan's inauguration, and thinks that the policy which will be followed will be more or less the same as before. Asked about possible changes in the human rights policy developed by the Carter administration, the ambassador indicated that this policy will never be discontinued because it is the basis of U.S. democracy. [Text] [PY211110 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 21 Jan 81]

**PRIEST TRIED FOR OFFENSIVE HYMN--**Recife, Brazil, 18 Jan (TELAM)--It was reported here today that the court of this city, capital of Pernambuco state, has decided to accuse Brazilian priest Reginaldo Veloso of subversive propaganda and offending constituted authorities under the national security law. Military prosecutor Carlos Alberto Borges requested the indictment of priest Veloso after charging him with having composed a hymn in honor of Italian priest Vito Miracapillo, who was expelled from the country last October charged with having discussed political matters. According to Borges the priest offended the national authorities by criticizing their decision to expell priest Vito Miracapillo in the words of his hymn. The Recife military attorney's office accepted Borges'

accusation and will try Reginaldo Veloso under Article No 42 of the security law which provides for sentences of 1 to 2 years imprisonment. [Text] [PY201502 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0235 GMT 17 Jan 81]

ARMY MINISTER RESUMES OFFICE--Army Minister Walter Pires, who had been on leave of absence for more than a month to undergo surgery in the United States, resumed his duties today at 1500 in a ceremony held at the army headquarters in Brasilia with the attendance of high-ranking military and civilian officials. [Excerpt] [PY192351 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Jan 81]

CSO: 3001

## PINOCHET'S DAUGHTER DISCUSSES MARCH TRANSITION PERIOD

Santiago HOY in Spanish 10-16 Dec 80 pp 21, 23, 25

[Interview with Lucia Pinochet Mariart, daughter of President Pinochet, by Malu Sierra; date and place not given]

[Text] In her office at the National Studies Corporation she has two pictures of her father, which in reality are four: the official one, in a brown frame, and a watercolor which illustrates three of General Pinochet's expressions: serious, smiling and tranquil. Three times a father.

It cannot be denied that in addition to loving him, she also admires him. Nor can it be denied that she is very much like him and that she knows him very well. However, he does not allow her to influence him. The case of the constitution drafted by the Ortuzar commission, which she said almost a year ago did not represent the spirit of the president, moreover, she says, shows that she knows him well. The constitution which was finally promulgated proves it. "My father is not a man who lets himself be influenced. He likes very much to listen, but when he makes a decision, it is his own decision, period."

[Question] But he will listen to you....

[Answer] He listens to me sometimes, I think....

[Question] Is he happy with the way things are going?

[Answer] Yes, he is pleased with the plebiscite. If it had not been such a success, he would have been very unhappy. Because, whether or not some people like him, he is a man who gives himself 100 percent to Chile. Although in the eyes of some he may be mistaken, his intentions are the best, and he is giving his entire life, without any self-interest and with no hidden motives.

[Question] How do you visualize this period which is to begin in March?

[Answer] I believe it will be a different sort of time, but I do not know in what sense. He does not say anything; he is very reserved. But I believe it will be different because this is a second phase. I hope he remains firm; that is all I ask.



## Political Force

Lucia Pinochet complains, jokingly, that newsmen always come to ask her about the corporation, "and we end up talking pure politics."

This is half true, because while she is the daughter of the president--and that, apparently, has more attraction than the National Studies Corporation--the latter has been acquiring some political influence under her direction, since it has brought in wellknown intellectuals and public personages, such as Juan Antonio Widow, Pablo Rodriguez Grez, Gonzalo Ibanez Santa Maria and others.

According to her, this corporation is different from others because, although it does concern itself with political subjects, it does not revolve around politics.

"We are interested in encouraging everything cultural." She tells how they have offered painting courses and an exhibition entitled "The Child in Chilean Painting," jointly with the Women's Secretariat. In addition there have been a number of lectures on the Labor Plan in the communities, to show how collective bargaining should be done. There have also been lectures about the southern dispute.

At the same time they have made social development studies, since, she explained, "the corporation believes that the path of economic development chosen by the government is the right way, provided it is given strong social emphasis."

Another important program concerned communications and information. "To approach this subject, the corporation proposed to the General Secretariat of Government the outline of a communications and information plan which includes: a diagnostic and perception test of the attitudes of the governed toward the government; a massive information campaign ('Chile has chosen progress'), and indirect communication ('Let us adjust to our present situation')."

However, one of the most publicized activities was the seminar on "The Contemporary Constitution," to which Gonzalo Fernandez de la Mora, a Spaniard; Alain Lacoste, a Frenchman; and Jose Maria Bordaberry, former president of Uruguay, were invited.

The corporation takes up more of her time than she, as a mother, would like. Lucia Pinochet is also a teacher of small children. Too much work and too much social life prevent her from being closer to her own three children. In view of the latest turn her career has taken, the education of children would appear to be a less appropriate career. But she explains her development: "First I wanted to be a journalist, but after a few months I realized it was not for me. I went into political science (she says proudly that one of the texts was written by her father), but I did not like the statistics part." Then she studied executive secretarial work, and while working in the ECA (Agricultural Commerce Enterprise) as secretary to DC (Christian Democrat) Belisario Velasco (she too was at that time a Christian Democrat sympathizer), she studied for her final (?) career.

Like her father, she says, she is an avid reader. She says that a short time ago he saw a private showing of the film, "From the Garden" ["Desde el jardin"]. "He had not read the book, so he dug it out and wouldn't go to bed until he finished it."

She says that her father is pleased with the corporation and that he approves of her way of doing things. A short time ago the corporation brought in Maleville, a Frenchman of the New Right. "He holds that within the right we are not all equal, that we are equal in that we are all children of God, but that each one is in this world to play a different role; that God will require from each according to his gifts and that the equality business came from the French Revolution."

The most complicated part of the corporation is its financing. "Everything comes down to money, and one can't go around begging. I cannot ask any favors, because in return I am asked two favors. So I have to take what they want to give me and not complain."

She laughs easily, often with loud guffaws. Always pleasant and amiable, she gives the impression that she is telling one everything she is thinking. With no regrets. That she wants to let you know what she is thinking, perhaps because her thoughts are very clear. It is the easiest interview imaginable. A woman who is more open than a male public figure would be.

[Question] The National Studies Corporation is identified with nationalism. Is it nationalistic?

[Answer] We are nationalists; that is logical. Because we believe in the national cultural values. But that is one thing. I feel completely nationalist. I love my country, my people; I want it to improve. I want us to see our history, our art--everything--with love. That is a kind of nationalism. But when they try to make it look like Hitler-style nationalism, Nazism or fascism, they do that with bad intentions.

[Question] Why did the corporation invite Diego Marquez, the Spanish Falangist, to speak there?

[Answer] I was not in Chile, and if I had been here, he would not have been invited. Since there are nationalists here, I was not here, they invited Mr Marquez. I asked who had done it, and everyone put the blame on everyone else. Aside from the fact that to me he appeared completely boring, he was antimilitary. Why would I invite him? He said that soldiers do not make good politicians.

[Question] He was very enthusiastic about his affinity of thought with the Chilean nationalists, with those who came to the Pucon seminar....

[Answer] Yes, indeed. It must have been that way. Some of them are from the corporation.

[Question] Is that, perhaps, why some identify the corporation with nationalism?

[Answer] It is convenient for some of them, because it is a way of saying: they are extremists; don't have anything to do with those people. Of course, some of them are a bit extreme.



[Question] What do you think of the statements made by the head of the Chilean nationalists in a newspaper interview?

[Answer] No comment.

[Question] What he said is that General Pinochet is head of the nationalists-- of those nationalists.

[Answer] Of course, if my father is everybody's leader, then he is also their leader. Of course.

[Question] Eduardo Diaz says that the president, then, will take a stand later when he chooses between the nationalists and the liberals. Do you believe he is going to make that choice?

[Answer] I do not think so. I do not know. Actually, I do not like to express my political opinions too much, because I am not too sure about them. But I do not think so. I do not think my father will ever think about Chile as being "liberal" or "nationalist," but just as being Chile. What options does he have, if he knows he is governing only Chileans?

[Question] The nationalists say their numbers are growing. What do you think?

[Answer] I don't know. There are some very good people among them. I have here Juan Antonio Widow, who is extraordinarily good. First class. And there are some others here who are very good: intelligent, serious, responsible. They lecture here on various subjects.

[Question] Toward the middle of the year two blocs could be distinguished: government and opposition. Today we see that there is no unity within the government, either. The nationalists warn that the liberals are as bad as the Marxists and that we must get rid of them.

[Answer] Those are exaggerations. But I believe that it was liberal democracy which brought us to Marxism. We must look for another kind of democracy. And this is where we must all look for it--but together. We have already seen that liberal democracy brought us to that. I am not saying it is bad, but that is a fact. It is weak. It was great before Marxism came, but from that time forward it became very weak. We must now seek a strong democracy. Another kind of democracy, because I think--without exaggeration--that liberal democracy really was weak, and if it was weak before, one can see that it is going to be weak again.

[Question] Some time ago, referring to the Ortuzar constitutional draft, you said that instead of trying to protect democracy (liberal), it was better to seek a democracy so strong that it would not need protection. Was this achieved in the final constitution?

[Answer] No, the constitution does not do this, inasmuch as it is a written document. If we work at it, all of us, we will achieve it. The constitution is a way, and if we follow it, we will achieve that goal.

[Question] But the constitution sets forth certain norms. Will these norms suffice for a democracy such as you would like, or are they closer to a liberal democracy?

[Answer] It depends on how they are interpreted, because the same standard can be interpreted differently by different persons.

[Question] That is, we could return to a liberal democracy, or we could arrive at a...

[Answer] I think at an authoritarian and true democracy.

[Question] What would that true democracy be like?

[Answer] There could be intermediate bodies--not like a corporative government, as they call it, but a little like the suggestion of the Christian Democrats, with intermediate bodies. In other words, society is a living organism, where the first cell is the family, and later on the natural bodies appear: the municipalities, neighborhood councils, unions, etc. Insofar as all these intermediate bodies function in harmony, we will have a true democracy.

[Question] In the plebiscite, the people who campaigned for the "Yes" seemed to speak, rather, of a path toward liberal democracy. Or is this not true?

[Answer] No. What they were saying is that the economy is liberal. We all accepted that, and now we see that it works. We went through some hard times, but they are over now, and the liberal economy is working.

[Question] It has been said all these years that the liberal economy will inevitably bring a liberal democracy, that this is a *sine qua non*.

[Answer] I do not believe that, because one could have a certain doctrine and at the same time be free to buy anything one wants. What relationship is there between the two?

[Question] They say that the people, once having savored economic freedom, will also want political freedom.

[Answer] And won't they have political freedom with an authoritarian democracy?

[Question] With universal suffrage and the rest?

[Answer] No. I believe we cannot return to that. That universal suffrage thing at this time is a bluff. We can see how they manipulate the masses with propaganda, with the press, with everything. This is not just something I am saying; it is what all the communications experts are saying.

[Question] You do not believe in the classic thesis of democracy, that power resides in the people, and not in whoever happens to be exercising it; but the problem lies in how that person comes to power. Would you like something akin to a monarchy, without calling it that?

[Answer] Monarchy is an anachronism. But I see two things: the people have been fooled and, in addition, I do not think anyone is predestined, solely because of his birth. But I believe that there are times in history when God chooses a person. I say, why my father? He had no thought or ambition for that. Things have turned out as if he were chosen, and they have worked out well. Then, I say: God wanted it that way. I believe in the will of God, and tomorrow God will bring forth someone who can be president of this country.

[Question] Your father's was a case of a time of crisis in which the Armed Forces intervened, but in another 8 years what would it have to be? Another military man? Or how will the president be chosen?

[Answer] I believe we will have to have some kind of election. It can be indirect or some other type, but we are going to have elections. This time the plebiscite was a kind of election. But everything, when it is exacerbated, degenerates and becomes unbalanced.

[Question] The Latin American people apparently have a weakness for democracy, as is proved by what happened in Peru. What do you think is the reason for this?

[Answer] The press. The press and the international communications media are totally infiltrated by the left. They put foreign ideas into the heads of the people, and so there are those who say, here in Chile, that they do not accept this government on principle, and they give no other reason. Besides, I admire Belaunde very much, but if he does not build a strong and authoritarian democracy, events are going to swallow him up.

[Question] There is a great deal of pressure for promulgation of the Political Parties Statute. What do you think about this?

[Answer] I think it would be a mistake, because after 7 years the old enmities are still there, and I believe we must overcome that. Politics must not be the most important thing, and we must go back to being what we really are: first of all, we are human being and Christians. Politics must not be the center of life. That is to lose the true dimension of things, and we would have the same problem at this time. I think there are people who are pushing ahead of the times.

[Question] Pablo Rodriguez said the same thing. He believes that the political parties should only reappear after these 8 years, or else, he says, they would provoke a premature maturation of political conditions by restoring political contests. He maintains that intermediate social bodies are the best instruments for forming a political society with participation. Is that also your opinion?

[Answer] Yes. I agree. The unions, guilds, professional schools, municipalities. The problem is that we are too politicized. Now then, I believe in intermediate bodies without political power, because if they are politicized we will again fall into the same old ways.

## MIR MEMBER IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS INTERVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 80 p 6

[Interview with Hector Faundez, official in charge of foreign relations of Chile's Movement of the Revolutionary Left, in Mozambique, date not given].

[Text] As the struggle against the Salvadoran dictatorship progresses toward victory, reports circulate as to the possibility of direct U.S. intervention in this Central American country. If it is actually carried out, it would not be the first such operation in the history of the Latin American continent.

On 29 November 1916, U.S. Marines landed in the Dominican Republic to insure capitalist domination in the Antilles. After military withdrawal in 1924, the North American presence remained in the country indirectly through successive collaborationist regimes. In 1963, a popular revolt forced the holding of elections, from which author Juan Bosch emerged the victor, to be overthrown 6 months later. In April 1965, Col Francisco Caamaño Deno led a constitutionalist revolt, and Lyndon Johnson, then the U.S. president, sent in a 35,000-man intervention force. Joaquim Balaguer was put in power. Balaguer was a faithful servant of former dictator Leonidas Trumillo, who opened the country's doors to exploitation by the multinationals.

Taking up the topic of the U.S. military presence in Latin America, our newspaper interviewed Hector Faundez, official in charge of foreign affairs for the Chilean MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] in Mozambique. The interview goes into the meaning of the daily struggle of the Salvadoran people, and also the role of other countries' revolutionary movements in the struggle against the common enemy.

Question: Some 15 years ago, for the second time in half a century, foreign troops were sent by the North American imperialists to invade the Dominican Republic in an attempt to prevent the installation of a regime supported by the people. What changes occurred afterward in the strategy employed by Washington in its policy of intervention in the internal affairs of the other nations in the continent?



Answer: It should be said at the outset that we do not think of 15 years as a lengthy historical period, but we observe that events after this date—if we limit ourselves to this period—have been significant enough to change the balance of power in the region and to force the imperialists to revise their tactics in Latin America. This period was marked in particular by the U.S. defeat in Vietnam in 1975, the consolidation of the Cuban revolution, the popular victory in Nicaragua and the progress of the struggle launched by various liberation movements. These events have had a political impact. On the economic plane, there has been the deepening crisis in the world capitalist system, creating breaches in the bourgeois ranks.

Given the general picture, the imperialist strategy in Latin America has not been homogeneous. We recall that at the time of the invasion of the Dominican Republic, simultaneous with the installation of rightists in power in Brazil, the United States financed a bourgeois reformist project in Chile, with the election of Christian Democrat Eduardo Frei. After 1965, the reactionary forces on the continent, organized in military governments, clearly became the policemen of the capitalist-imperialist monopolist collusion of the national bourgeoisies. This offered a certain amount of maneuvering room to some countries with aspirations as regional powers, as in the case of Brazil. Lastly, when necessary, the imperialist powers changed the style of the traditional family-oligarchical dictatorships, turning them into states in which exceptional powers were institutionalized, creating "depersonalized" dictatorial systems, or "viable democracies," a guarded, restricted simulation of democracy, the purpose of which was to neutralize any opposition to the leadership and to rob the class struggle of its highly explosive force.

It should be noted that, in these tactical modifications, one factor never changed: the constant meddling of the U.S. CIA, working with other similar organizations, with support for operations launched against opposition groups, the supply of arms to dictatorial governments, the military training and indoctrination of the repressive forces in the service of the national bourgeoisies. In sum, it can be said that in these 15 years Latin America has been victimized just as it was before, but now in new forms, since the popular victories in some countries forced the North American imperialists to resort to other methods or actions.

Question: Do you believe this type of operation could be resumed against some country on the Latin American continent?

Answer: This question is of primary importance for Latin America in its present stage. The present era is marked, on one hand, by the successes of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua and the progress of the popular struggles, particularly in Central America, and, on the other hand, by what we can expect from the reactionary and dangerous election platform of Ronald Reagan, the president-elect of the United States. We want to make it clear that it is not a question of believing or denying such a possibility. Although we think it is political insanity, history has taught us that such platforms are sometimes implemented. Although it is insane, the imperialists could take such action.

We feel that the only way to reduce this risk is to alert all the peoples, and, more than this, to organize politically and militarily, to coordinate a policy of internationalist support, which would be implemented at all times in all

forms of struggle; in short, to be prepared to respond to such an eventuality. It is true that some circumstances have changed significantly. Thus, the OAS, which has been so subservient to North American interests, has balked in the case of Nicaragua, and the United States itself has been obliged to be more flexible in its tactics in light of the current situation and in view of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Junta. This does not, however, invalidate the basic issue, which is that imperialism will lose the initiative and its possibilities only when it is confronted with the organized and armed advance of the peoples.

Question: In the particular case of Central America, are the conditions there now for a new incursion of this kind, as is sometimes claimed?

Answer: From the reactionaries' viewpoint, theoretically and based on Reagan's foreign policy propaganda, the conditions for such an operation are greater than the facts would indicate. I repeat that, theoretically, it might be thought that if the circumstances were sufficient for Johnson in 1965, they would also be sufficient for Reagan to take action in Central America now. Back then in the Dominican Republic, it was only a matter of constitutionalist military officers reinstating an elected president who had been ousted by a military coup shortly afterward. There was no broad anti-imperialist strategy, nor was there any popular organization at all capable of responding to such an incursion.

In Central America and the Caribbean today, however, the revolutionaries, the people, are showing they are capable of freeing themselves from imperialism and of defending their sovereignty at any price. This is not rhetoric. We note Fidel Castro's speech during the celebrations commemorating 26 July, when he declared and reiterated that Cuba has always been prepared to "be wiped off the map rather than give up its sovereignty."

The given balance of power, then, is not simply general and abstract, and does not apply only in the international diplomatic forum. It is also a determined and practical internationalist coordination of revolutionary organizations and countries. If there is any condition, it is that of turning Central America into another Vietnam. On our part, because our policy is based on a principle of peace among men, it is our hope, our wish, that the imperialists have learned a lesson from history.

Question: What is the role of the Latin American left in light of the imperialists' new method of operation in the area?

Answer: For the revolutionary left, there is no reason to alter its traditional role, if we compare the year of aggression against the Dominican Republic with the present time. In essence, imperialism and capitalism have not changed; hence the task of the left is and will continue to be the same: to unite the people as a social, political and military force in a strategy of power. This is the only way to overthrow imperialism.

In concrete terms, this means to take the Cuban and Nicaraguan experiences and apply them to the particular circumstances. Those experiences are examples of tasks undertaken successfully by the Latin American revolutionaries. The Chilean,

Bolivian or Jamaican experiences may also be assumed to be bitter and clear examples of impossible projects. The experiences of Guatemala and especially of El Salvador are an illustration of the dynamic created by revolutionary organizations when they base their struggle on the immediate and long-range aspirations of the people. To defeat imperialism, however, an effective instrument must be created, a popular political-military organization—in short, an organized, aware and armed people.

We understand that to carry out this task, the leftist militants, the revolutionary organizations, must all face building a vanguard party to assume the major role of political leadership of the entire process. As Latin America is learning, this capacity to lead a successful revolution is not an asset that can automatically be transferred from one organization to another, nor can it be inherited or acquired simply by assuming a name. We feel that, to confront and overthrow imperialism, it is essential to create a united left, free of dogmatism and sectarianism. This unity is forged in the consequent action of the revolutionaries; it is unity in struggle and for struggle. In this uniting process, as the Salvadorian left is demonstrating, honest and timely self-criticism by the organizations plays a fundamental role.

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CSO: 3001

## STEEL INDUSTRY TO OFFER MORE STOCK TO PRIVATE SECTOR

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 27 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] The Pacific Steel Company [CAP] will offer all of its new shares issue to private investors as agreed upon by the directors of this state-controlled company; this package represents nearly 49 percent of the total new worth that the firm has at the present time, belonging to the Production Development Corporation [CORFO].

According to the information found in the latest edition of the specialized magazine MINERIA CHILENA, the measure bears exact relation to the creation of six subsidiaries that will absorb all of those functions presently performed by the CAP.

As defined by the magazine, this "profound legal and administrative transformation" will begin the first of January 1981; thus, CORFO will become the first enterprise to fulfill the instructions found in the ministerial programs which were designed for 1980 by the National Planning Office [ODEPLAN].

## The New Subsidiaries

The new structure will "tentatively" take effect on the first of January with the following characteristics:

--what is known as CAP will become a holding company, which in turn will create six subsidiaries or divisions with independent administrations; the total ownership of the goods of each company will, however, be reserved;

--iron and steel subsidiary in Huachipato and the mine in Guarelo;

--the iron mining subsidiary, which will unite the mines in Romeral, El Algarrobo, Santa Fe and others, and the pellets plant in Huasco;

--the small iron and steel subsidiary in Rengo (acquired by the CAP after its bankruptcy and reopening on a larger scale this year);

--the marketing-selling steel subsidiary in Huachipato and Rengo, a company that will be formed by the present management staff of Credit and Sales of the CAP;

--the marketing-selling subsidiary whose mission will be that of acquiring all the inputs needed by the other subsidiaries; it will be formed by the officials of the present Directorate of Supplying of the CAP;



--the Pacific Ore and Trading subsidiary with its main offices in Holland and at the present time responsible for trading all of the iron ore exported by the CAP.

#### Step Toward Privatization?

The article states that "the government sees the new system as a means of achieving better levels of efficiency in each one of the units into which the enterprise [CAP] has been divided. On the other hand, other people see it as the first step toward a total or partial privatization of the principal state-owned enterprises in the future."

The information points out that the ministerial programs of the ODEPLAN also arranged the creation of subsidiaries in the National Oil Enterprise, Chilean Electric Co [Chilectra], National Electric Power [Endesa] and Chilean Chemical and Mining Association [Soquimich].

#### CORFO Will Not Participate

CORFO, which controls a little more than 90 percent of the present stock holdings of the CAP, will not participate in the new issue; as a result, the field will be open for entrepreneurs and private financiers to acquire a significant part of the ownership of this enterprise.

This policy had already been applied when at midyear the Chilean Telephone Co issued new stocks and at first offered the deal to CORFO, which has majority control of the ownership of this enterprise. However, the corporation did not acquire these stocks and, consequently, they were offered to private individuals.

According to CAP sources yesterday, the new issue's conditions and characteristics had not been defined by the directors of the CAP nor were they "on the immediate agenda."

The possibility that these stocks would be sold to the public at a price of nearly 3 pesos was discarded "as being very high"; that was the average reached by the stocks that the CAP recently compounded in the Santiago Stock Exchange.

For its part, the information of MINERIA CHILENA indicates that "the present staff of the CAP will be transferred to new subsidiary enterprises respecting their rights, remunerations, seniority and--so to speak--all of their acquisitions and rights in general."

[Picture caption] Beginning 1 January 1981 "the most important legal and administrative transformation in the entire history of the CAP" will begin with the creation of six independent subsidiaries in this state-controlled enterprise; the state will retain control of the new companies. At the same time, there will be a new issue of stocks which the CAP will offer in its entirety to private individuals.

## COPPER PRODUCTION TO RISE 25,000 TONS IN 1981

Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 26 Dec 80 p 11-A

(Text) The production of domestic copper will increase by approximately 25,000 metric tons in 1981 due to a greater expansion in the potential of Paduhuel, El Indio and Mantos Blancos according to remarks made by the vice president of the Chilean Copper Commission, Gen Ruben Schindler Contardo, on the Chilean situation regarding the production of the red metal.

At the same time, he explained that the goal of the Copper Corporations (CORDELCO) investment plan for the coming year is that of maintaining the production of refined copper. This year's production is expected to experience an increase similar to that of 1979; this would mean an increase of approximately 20,000 tons over the previous year, reaching a level of nearly 1.08 million metric tons.

## Price of Copper

On reviewing the behavior of the price of copper in 1980, the chief executive of the Chilean Copper Commission stated that the average price of the bar of electrolytic copper on the international market experienced a slight drop during 1980 as compared to its 1979 level.

According to General Schindler, the aforementioned situation is a reflection of the relative equilibrium, though with a slight overconsumption which can be observed on carrying out a balance between the production and consumption of the refined product during the current year. Also considered in the balance is the effect of the strong speculative rises that the price experienced in the first quarter, due in part to the substantial absorption of inventories that occurred in the last 2 years and in part to outside factors and external speculations in the market.

The increase which the production of copper will experience this year was described as slight, especially due to the effect of the strike in the copper industry in the United States which began on 1 July and lasted several months. The direct result was a loss of primary production of more than 300,000 metric tons with respect to the first 6 months of the year during which time the production did not vary greatly.

## Worldwide Recession

Another cause of the prolonged drop in the consumption of the refined product during the second half of 1980 was the sharp and relatively synchronized recession being felt in the developed economies of the Western world, especially in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

In his conclusion, General Schindler states that the decrease in production due to the strike will prevent the marked accumulation of stocks which would have occurred had it not been for the conflict.

Regarding the perspectives for the 1981 market, he added that: "These depend a great deal on the outlook for the developed economies and on the impact that it will have on the consumption of copper."

He added that the worldwide economic outlook is uncertain and that it is greatly determined by what happens in the economy of the United States. However, at the end of the third quarter of 1980 the economic indicators of that country improved slightly, but that happened along with high and persistent inflation.

In the opinion of the vice president of the Chilean Copper Commission, all of the above indicates that not only are the bases for a recovery weak, but there is also the possibility of a recessive period in the near future.

General Schindler predicted that according to records available to date, the economic situation of 1981 for the majority of the developed economies is expected to be similar to that of 1980. This would result in a zero increase in consumption.

## Production

On the other hand, production experienced an important increase that can be explained by the completion of a number of investment projects in countries such as Chile, Canada, Mexico, the Philippines and the United States and by the labor situation in copper in the latter.

Therefore, a considerable overproduction is expected to be recorded in 1981, and due to the resulting accumulation of stocks the actual asking price will probably weaken in comparison to this year's level.

In spite of this, General Schindler estimates that as the Western economies recover during the year, the market may be lower in the first half of 1981 than in the second.

On the other hand, on making a more detailed reference to the evolution that the price of copper experienced in 1980, he stated that it has merely reflected market conditions. However, he added that: "It is worth putting this year's price within a historical context."

With regard to 1979, this year's asking price would rise a little more than 10 percent, or approximately 9 cents per pound, but on comparing prices in actual terms within the same year, a drop in price of nearly 3 percent is observed.

At the same time, he explained that this year there would actually be an improvement with regard to the low price level for the 1975-1979 period, during which the actual average was 77.7 cents per pound; he added that this standard has comparatively little relevance since the period mentioned represents a generally very weak market situation.

On studying a greater historical series, it is seen that today's actual price is below its historical average. The actual annual average between 1950 and 1979 was 97.6 cents per pound and, on breaking down the value mentioned in the averages of each decade, only in the decade of the 1950's did the actual annual average price happen to fall below its present level of 82.1 cents per pound.

#### Suitable Yield

In accord with the analysis made by the vice president of the Chilean Copper Commission, for the Chilean copper industry the present price and even any price established in recent years is enough to guarantee a suitable yield. He explained that the above does not occur in other world mining operations and is due to the comparatively strong advantages of the country in copper production.

He also stated that if a price rise does, in fact, result in greater income for the country, especially in the short run, this situation motivates a number of marginal projects to begin production. The resulting increase in the supply of the above tends to cause a subsequent weakening cycle of the market, and the benefits obtained from periods of very high copper prices should consider the subsequent drops that they themselves induce.

Finally, General Schindler concludes that Chile's copper production is at a level very near that of the maximum capacity of the country, and the comparative advantages shown by Chile in its copper sector make greater expansion of the sector in the international market suitable; this would lead to greater participation in our country's production on the world market, and production is expected to reach approximately 600,000 metric tons in the coming years if important foreign investment projects are made concrete in the present decade.

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CSO: 3010

## LAND ARTILLERY 20TH ANNIVERSARY MANEUVERS HELD

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 26 Oct 80 pp 34-37

[Article by Rolando Pujol: "An Artillery Attack"]

[Text] The powerful Soviet KRAZ trucks hauling the 130-millimeter guns weighing tons burst through the brush, shattering the silence. The fall leaves, crowded together with thorny marabu, yielded to the heavy tires with their deep treads.

The mud took its revenge, clutching at the vehicles headed in all directions and covering chassis and men.

The drivers perspired heavily in the cabs heated by the midday sun and the effort it took to keep control of the driving mechanism, rebelling at each new maneuver. Their feet pumped the accelerators repeatedly, and the engines roared deeply. With each new acceleration, the trucks slid sideways, the tires slipped and whined, and sought a way to sink their teeth into their slippery rival. When they finally succeeded, the heavy masses leaped forward, spraying water and mud and leaving a deep ditch behind.

From the top of a pine tree, a flock of hummingbirds, half fearful and half curious at the tremendous confusion which in just a few minutes destroyed their tranquility, watched now as the soldiers got down and began to cut branches with which to cover the vehicles and guns.

Thus began an important task in the zones of artillery-unit concentration, hours before going into offensive combat: camouflage. Simultaneously, technical equipment was checked and adjusted and the final details of a tactical-organizational nature were settled by the leader of the group and his subordinates, battery and firing-squad leaders and commanders.

During their stay in the zone, the personnel completed self-defense projects: trenches, foxholes, etc., also stationing air and land observers at various points. The movements were carefully controlled to avoid revealing the presence of the unit.

An hour later, we accompanied the political instructor on his tour of the emplacements. We looked everywhere and saw only the green and lush cover of tropical vegetation. Not a trace of the steel giants. We both smiled, for the boys worked hard and well.



We went on, and the presence at regular intervals of the sentinels, carefully covered with branches and leaves like that many more trees, reminded us at every step that deep in the brush, the artillery men were impatiently waiting for the signal to launch the battle.

A Maneuver Is Not War, But . . .

Economy of words, precise movements, confident glances. This is the commander, who demands and directs, who educates by his example. A comrade, a proletarian, a humble man who bears on his shoulder the burden of the lives of many men. An unblemished communist, ready for sacrifice. A studious officer trained in military science, capable of reacting speedily to the unexpected situations of modern warfare. These are the officers in the revolutionary army, whom Camilo Cienfuegos termed the people in uniform, in his impassioned words. This describes Maj Jesus Martin Jimenez.

"Our group had to pass a difficult selective test beginning on the individual level, and then moving through the squadrons, batteries and intermediate groups within the central artillery units."

The talk we had with Major Martin during one of the moments of calm in between his many concerns with staff tasks began with these words. He then added that in this activity, sponsored by the Land Artillery Command of the FAR (Revolutionary Armed Forces), the best groups representing the west, center, east, and high command reserve units would participate, with evaluation by each command of their efficiency and preparation in the field.

He also gave us some other details: "We have been preparing in the field for almost a month and during this time we have developed with the combatants a broad training plan including firing orientation, tactical training classes and technical advancement, with the rest of the specialties which come into artillery operations.

"We have devoted special attention, in coordination with our commander for political work, to the efforts of the young officers, among whom there are four recent graduates of the FAR Cdr Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School, who began their practical command careers under the difficult conditions of life in the field. The work of guidance and aid, plus the support of party organizations and the UJC (Union of Young Communists), have yielded encouraging results, and to date these comrades have functioned at their posts on a high level of responsibility and efficiency."

Our interlocutor did not forget other details: "A very positive achievement to be stressed is that during this preparation, we had no accidents with the technical equipment or weaponry. Everyone, without exception, has devoted the greatest interest to this. For example, the limits and norms for speed to be observed in column movements, in driving, have been placed in each vehicle in front of the driver, and in each of the daily discipline analysis meetings constant propaganda work on this aspect is done.

"One maneuver is not war, but the dangers are always latent, so that our duty as a commander is to take care of the man, who is the main thing."



#### At the 90 Marker

Once the combat order was given, the group commander, preceded by the scouts, went personally to the battlefield.

The sinuous lines of the level curves on one of the sections of the field map converged in the center on a space marked by a point and a figure: marker 90.

In the field, this could be seen to be a complex of minor elevations, from the top of which one could glimpse far and wide the scene of the combat action--a broad plain merging with the sea on the horizon.

This was the place chosen for the location of the command and observation posts.

Afternoon was sliding slowly toward evening, with a little more than an hour remaining until the mists would totally block the targets and reference points from view.

The work was interrupted by the command "Attention!" The commander of the artillery group to which Major Martin's artillery unit was subordinate had arrived.

After the proper military salutes and a subsequent handshake, the group commander received the specific assignments to be carried out within the larger unit structure from his superior.

Coordinated and speedy work was done to gain time on the darkness and the "enemy." The latter blocked the zone with mortar and howitzer fire which from time to time caused clods of earth and stones to fly over our heads.

Above the thunder of the explosions one could hear the exchange of figures, coordinates, targets located, azimuths, points of reference and orders between the staff members and the scouts. These are the first winds to emerge from the vortex of the hurricane of fire which will soon smash the "invader."

Now it is almost real night. The enemy projectiles still continue to fall at marker 90, although at longer intervals now. Field observation continues. In the distance, flares interrupt the darkness and the flash of the firing howitzers shows that a new volley is tracing its parabola toward our location.

Some hundreds of meters away, the artillery men, in total darkness, are feverishly excavating recesses for the cases of ammunition and trenches at the firing positions.

The breeze which blew during the afternoon hours has dropped and the heat of the day, accumulated in the earth, warms the copiously perspiring bodies.

#### Testing the Atmosphere

Wind speed?

One meter per second.

Direction?

One hundred ten degrees.

Temperature?

Twenty-eight degrees Centigrade.

Humidity?

Atmospheric pressure?

Carefully, the meteorological platoon of the artillery group processes the data obtained by radar from a radio-sounding apparatus raised to a considerable height by a balloon filled with hydrogen.

Simultaneously, on land, other measurements are taken, the whole making up the so-called atmospheric test.

The meteorologists are efficient artillery aides, since to a great extent the success of the combat action depends on them. Meteorological calculations, with the ballistics and technical preparations, lead to high-precision firing.

In order to have a better understanding of this activity within the branch, it is well to remember that the atmospheric temperature can speed up or slow down the trajectory of a projectile and for this reason, even the temperature within the receptacles loaded with explosive is measured shortly before firing is done. Moreover, the wind, depending on direction and intensity, can deflect trajectory to a greater or lesser extent.

As can be seen, instruments as ordinary as the thermometer, weathervane and balloon can lead to great damage to the enemy. It is not without reason that when the round white shape rises ever higher, the artillery men watch with respect until it disappears in the clouds.

#### Tireless Effort

With the stubbornness and steadiness of a tireless spider, the lineman continues to weave his invisible web of telephone cables linking the firing positions and the command and observation post.

Kilometers and more kilometers unroll from his shoulders, bathed by the sun, the moon or the damp embrace of the rain. For him, in wartime, there is no rest.

If machine-gun fire interrupts his web, he goes back again, hauling his heavy cart through the mud and the dunes, over water and stones, to repair the damage so that not for a moment will that vital contact on which the success of the battle depends so much be lost.

One of the "tireless ones" passed by us, carrying his roll of cable and several field telephones.

"Come here a moment, please, Comrade."

Facing me was a young man of no more than 18 with a tanned complexion and light eyes. With the accent of one who has spent the greater part of his life in the eastern provinces and the affable manner characteristic of the natives of this area, he told me his name was Emilio Alvarez Paz and that he was a telephone lineman.

"I like my work and I make an effort so that no firing norm is affected for lack of communications. This is my greatest concern, and that of the rest of my comrades.

"All this month we have made high-quality preparations to ensure above all that we can lower the time norms for stringing lines, keeping our technique up to standard."

He spoke affectionately of the artillery men, revealing his admiration for them and the certainty that they will obtain high ratings.

We did not want to take more of his time and left him with his field telephones. Over our shoulder we could hear his eastern accent:

"Yara calling Clarin! Yara calling Clarin!"

"Do you copy?"

"OK."

Early in the morning the attack began.

The artillery men, who had to repel an attack by a diversionary group during the night as well as the onslaught of the "enemy" aviation, resumed their firing attack with new enthusiasm.

"Gun 3, ready! Four, ready! Two, ready!"

Almost simultaneously the gun crew commanders gave the signal that they were ready, raising their red banners high.

The battery commander had already obtained the target coordinates from the command and observation point.

"Battery, attention!"

"Guns at attention!" came back the chorus.

"Data calculated on target 011: lightning!"

"Situation 2977 . . . Angle of correction 120 to the right . . . Elevation 166, 168 and 174 . . ."

The gunners worked with incredible speed and delicacy. The sensitive sighting equipment allowed no roughness. A millimeter's error is converted into hundreds of meters difference in the fall of the projectile.

"Reporting ready!"

Again the flags go up and each muscle tightens into maximal tension, prepared for the awaited order.

"On target lightning! Load!"

The projectile passes from hand to hand until it is secure in the chamber. Behind it is the brass receptacle in which the 1,000 powder devils sleep unaware of what is happening.

"Salvo, fire!"

"Fire! Fire! Fire! Fire!"

The order is repeated like an echo of the guns, which in turn thunder an echoed response.

Again the order: "Load!"

Another projectile in the chamber, another load of sleeping devils.

"Fire!"

The hammer strikes the powder, the heat awakens the demons which swell and swell and can no longer fit in the limited space. They struggle and battle to get out, push maddened in search of an outlet, discharging all of their unrestrainable force of a thousand enraged demons opposing the hindrance to their escape. The grooves shudder with this orgy of fire streaking down the steel-lined tube. Now they have succeeded, they are escaping, and the thousand demon voices launch a terrible howl, their breath touching the group of men who are again putting in place a new projectile with another load of sleeping devils.

In the distance columns of smoke and powder rise, a signal that the enemy has received the merited punishment.

The discharges are repeated several times, now targeted on lightning, now on Flash or Jackal.

One by one the targets are hit.

"Cease fire!"

The buzzing in the ears interferes with the silence.

A few minutes pass and a voice amplified by a megaphone announces:

"The enemy is falling back to the second echelon. The order is to pursue and harass without respite to the coast.

"Prepare to march! Fatherland or death!"

## FAR ARTILLERY COMMANDER DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENTS IN HIS BRANCH

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 34-35

[Interview with FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] artillery commander Col Jose A. Morfa Gonzalez]

[Text] In connection with the celebration this coming 2 November of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the land artillery as a branch of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, commemorations of this important and historic date have been planned in all the units in the country.

In view of the importance of this date and the outstanding role played by the artillery in the defense of the socialist fatherland, as well as in the practice of proletarian internationalism, VERDE OLIVO offers its readers a report of an interview with Col Jose A. Morfa Gonzalez, FAR artillery commander.

[Question] Could you tell us about the birth of the land artillery?

[Answer] In order to answer this question we must go back to the first years of the revolutionary triumph, recalling how the dictates of the defense of the country forced us to establish powerful revolutionary armed forces, in which task we had the aid and solidarity of the Soviet Union.

In the early months of 1960 the first artillery equipment began to arrive in our country, while a limited group of rebel army comrades began their apprenticeship with this modern weaponry. Later, in the early days of November in that same year, as a result of the appeal of our commander in chief, numerous groups of militiamen began to arrive at the various training centers located throughout the country to become members of the first artillery batteries. It is that date, 2 November, which marks the beginning of the establishment of the land artillery as an integral part of the revolutionary armed forces.

Bearing in mind the characteristics of the modern weaponry we received, the first artillery units were made up of young militiamen who were required to have a high educational level.

It must be remembered that in that era the international situation was extremely tense. The U.S. imperialists were not resigned to the losses to which, as a result of just revolutionary measures, they found themselves subjected, and much less to



allowing a true revolution just a few miles from their territory. It is a secret to no one that the threat of aggression against our country was always a constant factor and that the nation found itself forced to take the necessary steps in defense of its revolution.

Those days were extremely difficult. In that situation, the apprenticeship of our artillerymen was pursued practically without interruption. Officers, militiamen and rebel army combatants devoted special attention to mastering the weaponry.

In reality we can say that in the time between the early days of November 1960 and the cunning attack launched at the Bay of Pigs by the mercenaries, they were successful in learning what was necessary to face up to and repel this attack.

In a short period of time it was possible to rally the artillery batteries and prepare them properly so that when the attack on our airports came, as a prelude to the mercenary invasion, the land artillery was already prepared to go into action and to face any enemy. The events which occurred later confirm this: the artillery, as an integral part of our then-young Revolutionary Armed Forces, jointly with the tank and infantry units and air force, went into battle against the enemy who had landed, and they brought about the first military defeat of the U.S. imperialists on the American continent.

[Question] What is your evaluation of the subsequent development of the land artillery?

[Answer] After the Bay of Pigs, the artillery continued to organize and gradually assumed its present structure. The qualitative and quantitative changes which have come about since that historic date guarantee that our units have a high level of training and combat readiness. The cadres of officials and commanders have been perfected to an extraordinary degree and are capable of dealing with the most complex situations. Proof of this can be found in the admirable internationalist role played by the Cuban artillery units in Angola and Ethiopia.

Obviously, this brief response cannot include all the factors, but in summary we might add that the land artillery units of the Revolutionary Armed Forces have carried out and will carry out the role which falls to them in the defense of our socialist revolution.

[Question] What activities have been planned to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the land artillery?

[Answer] A broad plan of activities, some of which have been carried out in the course of this year, was drafted to commemorate this important date. Among the most important we might mention the following: the holding of a military competition by artillery units, closely linked with the emulation plans, which will culminate in the national competition this November; holding of a central ceremony including a military parade by representatives of the RAM and the western army--founding reserve members in this branch will also participate--have put on exhibits illustrating the development of the artillery; holding of commemorative ceremonies in coordination with the Union of Cuban Pioneers and the Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational Schools; and presentation of diplomas for 20 years of service in the branch.



[Question] Among these activities you have mentioned the holding of artillery competitions. Could you expand on this aspect?

[Answer] This first national land artillery competition involves various competitive disciplines grouped in three sections: tactical training, artillery firing training and special training. As can be seen, these in themselves represent basic subjects in troop instruction and the training of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, including the general staff, and they are structured in such a way as to require of the participants careful preparation, excellent knowledge, practical habits and the mastery of artillery techniques and weaponry.

We can say that those seeking to win in the sections mentioned and, naturally, in the competition in general, will have had to begin their preparations very early, selecting the best and taking the organizational steps necessary in support of this important event which will culminate on 2 November.

5157

CSO: 3010

## GENERAL OFFENSIVE SEEN AS STRENGTHENING GUERRILLAS

PA200035 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] The general offensive has strengthened our forces. After 8 days of a great general offensive, the enemy is unable to maintain his economic, political and military domination. In order to do so, he is desperately seeking foreign military intervention.

Our general offensive is advancing successfully and weakening the enemy. If before the general offensive the genocidal Junta lacked even the most minimal support and was subject to increasing internal conflict, now with the advance of the general offensive all its structures for domination have been undermined.

Honest and patriotic military personnel have rebelled against the frightful genocide. They have revolted and embraced our people's revolutionary struggle. The genocidal Junta is isolated, weakened and mortally stricken. For this reason, it is clamoring for yankee military intervention, either through the Guatemalan and Honduran armies, or by a massive military invasion of our territory by yankee marines.

While weakness and demoralization reign in the ranks of the genocidal army, our fighting fronts are strengthened and consolidated. They are organizing new military contingents and raising the level of their fighting spirit.

Our forces have obtained great military experience, proving themselves in large-scale battles by the conquest of new positions and the completion of offensive missions.

In the departments of Santa Ana, Chalatenango, Usulután, Morazan and La Unión, our fighting fronts have dealt harsh blows to enemy positions. The people have participated in the insurrectional battles and are preparing for new actions on a larger scale.

We have won the strategic initiative. The general offensive has placed the enemy completely on the defensive. The enemy has lost mobility and has been unable to organize important troop movements from one area to another.

Our people have won great conquests. They have legitimized their struggle in the eyes of the entire world. The offensive being staged abroad by our political-diplomatic committee, made up jointly of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front,

FMLN, and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, has increased the solidarity of other democratic peoples and governments of the world. Imperialist military intervention is opposed more each day.

With the general offensive, the people have been strengthened. The popular option is now clearer and more certain and our forces are in better condition to act in the decisive moments that are coming and to achieve new victories that will bring us closer to the definitive victory.

Every day, every hour, every minute, the FMLN forces deal crushing blows to the army and to the fascist Junta. Neither the intervention of the puppet armies nor the direct intervention of the yankee marines will prevent the people's definitive victory.

CS01 3010

## 'NEW YORK TIMES' ARTICLE CRITICIZED BY 'RADIO LIBERATION'

PA100235 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Have an assassin wake-up the assassins.

In an article published by the NEW YORK TIMES on 6 January, Dr Roy (Brosterman), after expressing regret for the deaths of Rodolfo Viera and two U.S. advisers of the American Institute for the Development of Free Unionism, announces victoriously that agrarian reform in El Salvador cannot be stopped.

Using the cynical language of the imperialists, Dr (Brosterman) states that the left has been urging the peasants to set fire to cultivated fields to paralyze and destroy the economy. Further on he notes: However, the peasants are not paying any attention, because they are reaping benefits. Now they have a place in the government and in the economy. They are not working for a salary but for a part of the earnings.

How cynical is the talk of the imperialists. Dr Roy (Brosterman) is an accomplice of many crimes committed against the people of the world. It was this Dr (Brosterman) who directed Operation Phoenix, which resulted in the death for more than 20,000 Vietnamese. He contributed to the persecution of the guerrillas in Vietnam. He has no moral basis for talking about the Salvadoran people.

Imperialist (Brosterman) wants to sell the reformist and genocidal military Junta. He wants to ignore the fact that Duarte himself, during his triumphal speech as president of the Junta, announced that the reforms have been virtually paralyzed. (Brosterman), however, is trying to justify the reforms. Dr (Brosterman) wants to ignore the 10,000 dead that this bloody experiment which the yankee state department has chosen for our country has cost the Salvadoran people.

Assassin Dr (Brosterman) may try to fool the U.S. people. For that purpose he can use some journalists who kneel before the imperialists' dollars. However, neither persons such as (Brosterman) nor the assassins at the service of the oligarchy and imperialism can fool an entire nation that is up in arms and writing the best pages of its history.

CSO: 3010

## MORALES EHRLICH PRAISES PEASANT ROLE IN AGRARIAN REFORM

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] "In the first stage of agrarian reform, we politicians, technicians, etc. may have failed, but not the peasants. The work of the peasants proves their love for the land that now belongs to them," said Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Government Junta, at the opening ceremonies of a seminar yesterday. At the seminar, various aspects of the agrarian plan were discussed.

With regard to that event, the Secretariat of Information of the Office of the President released the following communique:

"As the person directly responsible for the nation's agrarian policy, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Revolutionary Government Junta, today chaired a seminar at which various aspects of the current process of agrarian reform were discussed and analyzed.

"The meeting was held at the Centro Obrero de Conchalio resort. Present were representatives of all the regional agricultural boards of the departments of Santa Ana, Ahuachapan and Sonsonate. These boards include the cooperatives of the western region of the country which have been affected by agrarian reform.

"Dr Morales Ehrlich, addressing the audience, stated: 'The landowners who manage the large holdings of El Salvador are now you yourselves. Forming more than 900 agricultural cooperatives, you work the land for your own benefit, as well as that of your children and the nation in general. The government offers you its wholehearted support.'

"Dr Morales Ehrlich remarked that these cooperatives (with an average membership of approximately 300 people each) are the true landowners. 'Their wealth and production will no longer be in the hands of a few, who used to take advantage of the labor of the vast majority of rural citizens, to their exclusive benefit.'

"In the first stage of agrarian reform,' he said later, 'we politicians, technicians, etc. may have failed, but not the peasants. The work of the peasants proves their love for the land that now belongs to them. That is why agrarian reform has not stopped, and has been successful,' he asserted.

"During the work session some details that have still not been resolved or clarified were discussed, and Dr Morales Ehrlich provided extensive information in that regard.

"The Salvadoran Government will hold similar work sessions with the cooperatives that run all the holdings that were appropriated, in order to clear up some situations and seek a solution to the various problems that may arise now that the second stage of agrarian reform is approaching. San Salvador, 18 December 1980."

89/9

CSO: 1010



## 'MOLN RADIO' SAYS 'IMPERIALISM' URGES INTERVENTION

PA161822 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Why do we say that imperialism is already pushing the Guatemalan and Honduran armies to intervene in El Salvador?

Because our forces are advancing, growing, consolidating, opening new war fronts, preventing the reorganization of the genocidal army, frustrating its efforts to take the initiative, tiring it, exhausting it militarily, and demoralizing it politically to an extent that imperialism may feel that it is necessary to support the Junta with better trained and equipped neighboring troops.

In order to carry out its goals, imperialism has promoted the following measures:

1. Ambassador Robert White announced yesterday, 14 January, during a visit to Duarte's cave, the so-called presidential house, that the United States will restore the aid it had suspended. Part of this aid is \$5 million in weapons, including armed helicopters. Later in a news conference, which was broadcast by the national radio network, Duarte admitted that a landing of 100 men had been discovered on the Cuco beaches and suggested that they were Sandinists from Nicaragua. It is evident that these are maneuvers to justify a possible massive intervention of Honduran and Guatemalan troops.

In view of these clear maneuvers, which leave no doubts about the sinister imperialist intentions, we announce that we are calm but firm in view of a possible foreign intervention. We are at war ready to dig a tomb for every invader and we are sure that our heroic struggle will find support and fighting solidarity among all Central American revolutionaries and among peoples and forces throughout the world who are identified with the sacred self-determination of oppressed peoples. We shall fight with heroic determination until our country is turned into a nation of freedom and a tomb for the invader.

CSO: 3010

## COPREFA DENIES FDR CHARGE OF ARMS POSSESSION

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Dec 80 p 17

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) released a communique yesterday afternoon claiming that the statement by the representative of the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front], Francisco Diaz, in Santa Marta, Colombia, is totally false. The statement referred to the weapons used by leftists in an attack against Security Forces in Puerto de Acajutla.

The communique reads as follows: "One more lie by the leftists was exposed in Santa Marta, Colombia, when Francisco Diaz, an FDR activist, declared that the weapons in boxes from Venezuela were found in the possession of the Army.

"International news cables quoting Diaz indicate that the boxes full of ammunition that were abandoned by the leftists after their 23 May attack against the Security Forces at Puerto de Acajutla, are in the possession of Armed Forces personnel.

"In view of this new false statement by leftist groups, the Armed Forces Press Committee would like to make it clear that, according to reports in the San Salvador morning papers and the accounts of witnesses, those boxes were in the hands of leftist groups.

"Francisco Diaz, in distorting the facts, is simply joining the well-organized chorus that is spreading lies in other countries. They know that lies are their best weapon. But the Armed Forces, true to their tradition, and understanding the honorable nature of the Salvadoran people and the nations which support El Salvador, can only stand by the version of the facts which appears in public documents. The newspapers of 24 May 1980 are our best proof.

"The leftists want to bolster their final attack by lying, making the people of this country and the rest of the world believe that their movement is making progress, when actually they are on the decline. The Salvadoran people want peace, and the Armed Forces support them in their struggle to obtain it. San Salvador, 19 December 1980."

8926

CSC: JCLP

## BRIEFS

REAGAN-LOPEZ PORTILLO MEETING--The agreement between Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan marks the establishment of a mechanism of bilateral consultation on the Salvadoran situation. With this agreement, the Mexican Government urged the U.S. Government to be realistic and to act prudently regarding our peoples' hope of giving themselves the government that they consider appropriate. Similarly, the agreement reaffirms the Mexican Government's position of independence regarding the self-determination of peoples. [Text] [PA091859 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Jan 81]

INVITATION TO TROOPS, OFFICERS--Army members, officers, noncommissioned officers and troops: The time has come for you to participate actively, struggling beside the people. Remember that many of you come from humble homes and that you have relatives fighting among the revolutionary forces. Remember that for many years the dominant class has used you as a repressive instrument to preserve its privileges. The oligarchs have surrounded the group of murderous chiefs with huge privileges so they will force the rest of the young officers and the troops to commit all kinds of abuses in order to preserve the system of exploitation that enables them to enjoy so many privileges. Colonels Garcia, Carranza, Vides Casanova, Revelo and others, never risk their lives like the young officers, the noncommissioned officers and soldiers do. Those murderous and thieving colonels have quickly accumulated the wealth that the dominant class has let them have. Young officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers: Use your weapon to defend the people's interests. Join the insurrection. Do not shoot at the people. Disobey the orders given you to fight against the revolutionary forces. Surrender your weapons and you can be sure that your life will be respected. [Text] [PA111503 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 11 Jan 81]

U.S. AID TO JUNTA--The government of Mr Carter, the same one that claims to defend human rights, has renewed the military aid to the military Junta since 14 January. This gentleman has totally disregarded the general protest throughout the United States. This gentleman, who calls himself a Baptist, has shown little regard for the opposition of some of his government's officials to the military aid for the genocides. Edmund Muskie, yankee Ambassador Robert White, Patricia Derian and other officials were opposed to the policy of escalation in El Salvador, which is expected to culminate in a criminal military aggression against a heroic people up in arms. To justify such criminal action, the imperialists have been forced to recognize what the entire world knows. A state department spokesman, showing his bias, said that the guerrillas are better armed and constitute a real military

threat. What this spokesman was trying to say is that the genocidal Junta is crumbling before the people's military victories which are cornering an army whose morale and fighting capacity are fast deteriorating. For the state department to admit that we are a military threat to the genocidal Junta confirms our reiterated claims that the Salvadoran people, who are heroically up in arms, are already on their way to their definite liberation. [Text] [PA161455 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 15 Jan 81]

**MERCENARIES' ROLE CRITICIZED**--The Junta is being desperately reinforced with foreign mercenaries. The people of El Salvador constitute an inexhaustible supply for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] to strengthen its ranks. On the other hand, the genocidal army cannot use our people to replace the casualties it has sustained, because these people, who have now risen up in arms, are fighting it to the death. Under these circumstances, the fascist Junta has no other alternative than to bring in former Somozist guardsmen, despicable human scraps who have been shamefully expelled from their own country, who will find here on our sacred soil the last place where they may adventurously play with the valuable lives of our nations' children. Both Defense Minister Garcia and Duarte have shouted up a storm with the old story that the great popular insurrection, the general strike, the great general offensive are the work of international terrorism and international communism, which is now sending mercenaries to fight the Junta. This storm by Garcia and Duarte, already frightened by the victories of our forces, will not impress anyone, either within our country or outside it. Everyone knows that yesterday Somoza and today the fascist Junta, not trusting their own armies and officers, are contracting with mercenaries abroad. But they will be unable to prevent their final defeat. The forces of the people have become invincible and no foreign force will turn back the wheel of history, which has in store for our people a future of peace, independence, liberty and happiness. [Text] [PA162043 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Jan 81]

**DUARTE'S VISIT TO SANTA ANA**--The genocidal Junta is trying to hide its political and military defeat. Yesterday, 16 January, Assassin Duarte made a demagogic tour of the city of Santa Ana, visiting the mayor and other officials who are accomplices of the genocide. Accompanied by many newsmen, Assassin Duarte threatened to punish those who don't fulfill the rental law, a dead letter for a long time. What does Assassin Duarte seek? He not only wants to give a false image of normalcy but also to appear as a democrat by making the people believe that he is concerned about the people's suffering. Nothing and no one, however, can stop the crushing advance of the Salvadoran people. The ridiculous campaigns of the genocidal rulers will not deceive the Salvadoran people or anyone else. [Text] [PA161540 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Jan 81]

**MISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN FAILS**--On 16 January, a delegation of miserable hack journalists at the service of the fascist Junta called a press conference in Mexico City which, under the label of Operation Truth, sought to conceal and twist the advances of our people's revolutionary movement. The delegation was led by well-known fascist hack journalists Sigfrido Munes, and Dolores Henriquez. When the time came for newsmen to ask questions, hack journalist Munes limited himself to giving evasive answers. Among the newsmen present there were several who have

been in our country and have directly witnessed the Junta's criminal actions as well as our people's heroism and determination to struggle. These newsmen demanded that hack journalist Munes explain the genocide being carried out by the fascist Junta. Not knowing what to tell the newsmen, he kept contradicting himself in various ways. In an eloquent example of their repudiation, the newsmen abandoned the conference room, leaving the delegates of the misinformation campaign alone. [Text] [PA171935 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Jan 81]

**JUNTA WANTS TIAR INVOKED--**The genocidal Junta threatens to call for an inter-American peace force. Through its ambassador in Mexico, the genocidal Junta has threatened to invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, arguing that 150 armed foreigners landed in Salvadoran territory. So far, their origin and nationality is unknown. The genocidal Junta's foreign ministry has instructed its diplomatic delegation to the OAS to denounce what it described as a serious violation of the national sovereignty. At this diplomatic level, it seeks to call for the creation of an inter-American peace force like the one that intervened in the Dominican Republic in 1965. Naturally it would serve to mask the yankee intervention in the country. All these threats by the genocidal Junta call for much reflection. For example, if our great general offensive has already been defeated, why would it be necessary to beg for yankee intervention, either openly or masked with a spurious inter-American peace force? How ridiculous are the voices of the traitorous members of Christian democracy and the military dictatorship. But they should know that our people will know how to reply in the face of the cowardly invasions planned by a dying dictatorship whose desperate members find no other solution than to traitorously surrender our fatherland, a surrender that they will be unable to carry out because the revolutionary people are ready to thwart their unpatriotic objectives. [Text] [PA171946 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Jan 81]

**U.S. AID CRITICIZED--**The U.S. Governments' decision to send huge amounts of emergency aid to the genocidal Junta at a time when that discredited instrument of yankee imperialism is staggering under the blows that our people are dealing it by means of the armed offensive and the first insurrectional steps taken by the Salvadoran masses in their process of preparation to overthrow the genocidal Junta has elicited abroad abundant demonstrations of condemnation against imperialism. The imperialist U.S. Government has hastened to announce that the Military-Christian Democratic Junta needs this large amount of aid in order to confront and annihilate the Marxist guerrillas. Translated into Salvadoran language, this means that the Junta must be given more rifles, more armored vehicles, more bullets, more napalm and more helicopters so that more youths and more women can be massacred, more peasant huts can be strafed and burned and more terror can be created so that more compatriots will have to migrate to other countries where thousands of our dear brothers are already starving and are being persecuted and scorned by the reactionary governments of certain neighboring countries. Carter's imperialist government, which is now hastening to send aid to its servants in the Junta, has never said a single word about the 12,000 compatriots whom Duarte and the fascist military killed last year alone. The U.S. Government must take note that our people will never forget this sign of enmity and will always remember the yankees' enormous complicity in the Junta's murdering of our people. [Text] [PA192115 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Jan 81]



SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE--Tomas Martinez, member of the representation in Cuba of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], has described as successful the general revolutionary offensive in his country. Martinez held a press conference in Mariel, Havana Province, on the occasion of the 49th anniversary of the workers and peasants insurrection in El Salvador. Martinez spoke to more than 300 students of the America Latina Polytechnical School located near the Rene Arcay Cement Plant. He arrived at the school with Salvador Cordero, member of the FMLN representation in Cuba, as well as with officials of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples. He recalled the history of his people's struggles and the role which Farabundo Marti played in those struggles. He emphasized that the Salvadoran people have more than 4 decades of combat experience. [Text] [FL231227 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jan 81]

LEGAL AID DIRECTOR COMMENTS--Madrid, 9 Jan (AFP)--Roberto Cuellar, director of the Legal Aid Office of the San Salvador Archbishopric, said here tonight during a news conference that the Salvadoran people "are getting ready for a national insurrection, exercising their last recourse of popular defense as a legitimate means of obtaining peace." Cuellar, who is visiting Madrid at the invitation of various Christian organizations, also indicated that 10,000 people were killed in the last 3 months of 1980 in actions promoted by the army. These include 150 teachers and the national university rector. According to Cuellar, "the tyrannical way the Junta governs is completely rightwing." He also criticized the position of the United States which "disregards the UN resolution urging governments not to supply any type of military aid or armament to the Salvadoran Government." He also said that the announced indefinite general strike is near although he did not give the date on which it will start. He also denied that the San Salvador Archbishopric has ever been an intermediary between Col Adolfo Majano, former member of the government Junta, and the popular liberation forces. [Text] [PA101251 Paris AFP in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jan 81]

EMBASSY COMMENTS ON TREATY--Mr Editor: In view of the deliberate distortion of the news from El Salvador by biased individuals, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense of the Salvadoran armed forces, yesterday gave a broad explanation of the truth regarding the armed struggle underway in El Salvador to diplomats and representatives of military missions. Colonel Garcia indicated that the facts differ from the image that extremists groups, supported by international communism, have managed to present abroad, by means of news that lack all veracity. The minister said this misinformation comes from radio stations in Havana, Nicaragua and Moscow, which broadcast alarming news presenting the defeated final offensive as a success. That it has been a failure has been confirmed by foreign residents as well as by the correspondents of news agencies who are in the country. Additionally, the national and international public was informed that on 13 January five barges coming from abroad were detected off the coasts of La Union department. The barges were occupied by heavily armed terrorists who were immediately brought under control by the Salvadoran armed forces. So far, the point of origin or the nationality of these barges has not been determined, but the Foreign Ministry has instructed the Salvadoran ambassador to the OAS to denounce this landing before that organization, since it constitutes a violation of the territory and the sovereignty of El Salvador. The Salvadoran Government reserves the right to invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty in view of this armed attack from abroad, since it is evidence of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador. Salvadoran Embassy in Panama. [Text] [PA170139 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jan 81 p 8A]



## SEAGA OUTLINES PLAN TO IMPROVE ISLAND'S POLICE FORCE

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Dec 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] A master plan for the development of the Police Force is being prepared by the Hon Edward Seaga, announced yesterday at the half-yearly joint central conference of the Police Federation.

Addressing delegates who are attending the two-day conference at the Police Recreation Room at 79 East Street, in Kingston, Mr Seaga said that the plan would draw on inputs from different departments, sections and levels of the Force.

This was the only way to deal with the problem of ensuring proper security, Mr Seaga said, and the master plan would look at the problems of the Force as a whole, to determine what were the real needs and how the force could be built up to levels of competence and capability.

Members of the Force would be able to have a time table, a scenario of what the Force would look like within another five years, and be able to plan their own professional work and development to fit into it.

The plan would help to re-assure members of the Force who now have question marks about security, given the short-term difficulties. Police personnel would have the opportunity to make their contribution to the plan at their departmental levels, he said.

Mr Seaga announced this as he spoke of problems facing the Force, stating that there was no sense in picking on any one aspect of the Force and saying that this is a priority area.

There were indeed areas of high priority, he said, singling out the lack of mobility which the Force was saddled with and mentioning the efforts being made by the Government to alleviate this problem.

Mr Seaga prefaced the announcement by mentioning what he saw as "deep-seated and deep-rooted problems" facing the Force, which were created by "wilful and deliberate neglect" in some instances, and the lack of detailed and proper attention in other instances.

Security was one of the three main problems facing the country--the others being finance and unemployment. Mr Seaga said that a serious look had to be taken at it and the needs of the security forces.

Governments tended to shy away from problems which would bring no immediate result but this "cannot be so." Some problems, could be dealt with early, others took time; but what was important was that there was an overall plan.

Stating that the master plan reflected a proper management approach and that there was no other way to come to grips with the problems facing the Force, Mr Seaga then made the announcement to enthusiastic response.

He expressed the gratitude of the nation to the security forces for the work up to election day and now, and told them: "You are going to be faced with new types of problems which emerge in the next period which we can only begin to sketch the dimensions of."

Their training was not only going to have to have to deal with problems that they now face but problems that they were likely to face.

"I won't say anything more about that at this stage because to a large extent that is dependent on other people, not upon me," he said.

At the outset of his address, Mr Seaga spoke on the state of affairs in the country which the Government had inherited, mentioning the high levels of unemployment, crime, shortage of money and of food supplies.

Referring to the future of the Police Force, the theme of his talk, Mr Seaga said there was a time when the Force did not know if it had any future.

There was a time when 7,000 men could be wrong because there was another 10,000 who were strong. There had been some people boasting that the 10,000 would become 20,000 and would be "doubly strong."

Added to this would be another private force which would call upon the resource of another 5,000 with another 2,000 foreign-trained to be added, at what he suspected was the leadership level.

Mr Seaga said that there would then be a force of about 27,000 men facing the 7,000 policemen, who could be wrong. However, he was glad that the country was back to the days of the 7,000 and to the days where if the 10,000 were to be increased that would be done as part of the 7,000 and under their jurisdiction and control.

"You can't have two arms doing the same job, especially if you have a head which is thinking in two directions," Mr Seaga said.

Criticizing the past administration for deliberately neglecting problems of the Force to bring it into disrepute and ridicule in the society in which it had to function, he said there was no need for the mobility of the Force to have been run down to half its present capacity.

There was no need for the intelligence arm of the Force to have been given one area of activity to concentrate on and to be "guided away, if not directed away, from certain activities in the country which were detrimental to the Constitution and the people of the country themselves."

There was no need, with all the countless millions of dollars raised in new taxes and expended on various programmes under the heading "People Programmes," to have forgotten that the Police were also part of the people of the country.

Mr Seaga spoke of the hostility generated against the Police Force and of what he described as the "spectacle of trial by television," with the jury chosen by television, the prosecutors selected by television, with no right of reply on television.

He referred to demonstration against the Police Force by those who were responsible to strengthen the Force to ensure the maintenance of democracy.

Mr Seaga said there might be a slight change now, with the advent of a new Administration, but he hoped the day would come when in building back national institutions the Force, as well as the J.B.C., could be returned to positions of respect in the society.

With the new administration had come a new lift and new morale. There was a new relief sweeping the country. People were once again settling in and thinking of the future. There was a new hope among the people now that what they had perceived as the threat to the future had been put behind them.

The country, which had proved with its wise electorate and the role of the security forces that its size was not a deterrent to democracy, had to prove now that it could grow fast enough and come to grips with its problems.

He was satisfied that the security forces, by performing their duties with due regard to law, would once more play their role.

Mr Seaga received a standing ovation at the end of his address.

The Minister of National Security, the Hon. Winston Spaulding, and the Chairman of the Federation, Inspector J. D. McBeth, also addressed the conference.

CSO: 3025

## MINISTER FORESEES TOURISM RECOVERY IN 18 MONTHS

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Dec 80 p 11

[Text]

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM.** The Hon. Anthony Abrahams, has said that the tourist industry should take 18 months to recover and not the three years originally envisaged in view of the overwhelming response that the change of Government has received in some markets.

He was speaking at the closing session of the annual general meeting of the Jamaica U-Drive Association at the Terra Nova Hotel, Waterloo Road, Kingston, on Thursday.

The Minister said that in the government's advanced planning, while still members of the opposition, they had made a provision of three years as the recovery period for the industry. This could be revised to 18 months, he said, as a result of the response to the new government.

Mr. Abrahams outlined some of the setbacks of the past six years and said that Jamaica had a great deal of potential for growth in its role in Caribbean tourism.

He spoke of renewed interest in tourism into the island

but said that he did not want anyone to feel that he was predicting or expecting any kind of bumper season this winter. "You don't turn on and off the flow of visitors like a tap", he said.

**Rodney riots**

There needed to be a set recovery period following the period of negative growth which has preceded this time, he said. The Minister recalled that following the Rodney riots of 1968, the recovery period covered a span from 18 months to two years.

Negative attitudes could not be given up easily, he continued, and the industry would have to try to get back to those people who had the memory of a better tourist product. In addition, the techniques of the business would have to be examined.

The first approach has been made to the North American market, because of the minimum lead time of three months which it took those markets to organise charter services over the European's 12 to 16 months, Mr. Abrahams said.

In approaching the North American markets, they came across a fund of good-

will, the Minister said, and were considering an offer from ten of the largest wholesalers to forward one million Jamaican dollars for advertisement. This was needed as matching funds with airlines who were prepared to put up similar fund.

**Very bright**

The future, Mr. Abrahams said was very bright, but in that future the industry would have to be bold and innovative. He spoke of the problems and frustrations of the youth which could be met by some sort of movement in the economy, and in that kind of human and social context they would have to be adventurous to answer the needs.

The Minister said that there would have to be a constant need to take a serious look at the product and to broaden the spectrum of activities offered to the guests.

The Ministry would be pursuing policies of encouragement, he said, and they were committed to keep the U-Drive sector alive. He himself intended to accessible to those who wished to consult him on problems in the industry, he said.

The president of the association, Mr. Lettie Rhone,

said that despite problems, they were optimistic about the future. Problems such as the shortage of spare parts and the lack of new cars this year were those affecting the sector.

**Off the road**

The U-Drive sector needed to put back some 40 per cent of their 2,500 fleet which was currently off the road, he said.

Foreign currency earnings for the 1979 fiscal year which were lodged in the system amounted to \$10.5 million or under U.S. \$6 million, the president said. For the 1980 year, growth has been small and amounted to over \$11 million.

Another justification for the sector which many people overlooked, Mr. Rhone said, was that since 1976, the sector has been able to supply Jamaicans with good second-hand cars.

Mr. Rhone was returned as president and Mr. George Johnson was elected vice-president. Mr. Sam McCalla was elected secretary and Mr. Linden Nash treasurer. Other members of the board for the 1980-1981 year include directors Mr. Ted Campbell, Mr. Neville Miller, Mrs. Violet Chin, Mr. Rudolph Dailey and Mr. Michael Campbell.

## KITH KOREAN EQUIPMENT FOR AGRICULTURE, FISHING

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Dec 84 p 11

1985

The Government of the Republic of South Korea is to provide vehicles and tools for Jamaica's agricultural and fisheries sector as well as take advantage of the facilities offered by the Kingston Free Zone by encouraging investment in Jamaica.

This was declared by Mr. Kim Yong Hui, Special Envoy from President Chun Doo-hwan and Minister of Government Administration, prior to the departure of the five-man delegation, of which he was the Leader, for the Norman Manley International Airport on Sunday.

It was disclosed that the Korean Government had earmarked a certain amount for the provision of vehicles and tools as well as to fill any other needs of the agricultural and fisheries sector.

In the past, the Korean government donated 40 tractors and five trucks for agriculture and sponsored an ongoing project of farming in Christiansburg under the present supervision of Prof. Woo Bo Myoung of Seoul University.

**THE ASSISTANCE IS PART OF A PROGRAMME** of aid from the Korean government which includes the renewal of the US\$5 million line-of-credit as well as trainee exchanges.

Mr. Kim also visited the Kingston Free Zone and commented favourably on the atmosphere for investment. There was, he continued, a good possibility of Korean investors investing here and hoped to encourage Korean business groups to consider this as a joint venture in economic co-operation by both countries.

The special envoy said also that stability was needed to increase foreign investment and the improved law and order in Jamaica would mean more foreign exchange flowing into the country.

Mr. Kim expressed appreciation for the warm hospitality and kindness extended him by the Government and people of Jamaica. He said

he was happy that the people had elected "an eminent leader" under whose leadership he was convinced all the plans and projects envisioned by the Government would be realized in the shortest possible time.

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE** the Hon. Douglas Vaz, who saw the Korean delegation off at the airport, said that the timing of the visit was good for Jamaica, and he was appreciative of the fact that the Government of Korea had recognized the new Government so quickly in having sent their envoy. He also expressed gratitude at the Korean decision to renew the line of credit to Jamaica.

Mr. Vaz was accompanied by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Warren Woodham, and Miss Clover Walcott of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## LABOR DISPUTE CLOSES REYNOLDS' BAUXITE PLANT INDEFINITELY

KINGSTON THE DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Operations at the Bauxite Plant of Reynolds Jamaica Mines, Lydford, St Ann were suspended indefinitely yesterday as the continuing dispute between the management and salaried employees of the company took a turn for the worse.

The Reynolds management in a brief statement released to the press said that the industrial action by the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union which represents the workers, had resulted in employees not reporting to work in sufficient numbers to sustain operations.

"The company has no other choice but to immediately cease operations at Reynolds Jamaica Mines Limited indefinitely until further notice," the news release over the signature of vice-president and general manager Don Phillips said.

Suspension of operations yesterday allowed industrial unrest at Lydford beginning on December 4 when salaried workers held a meeting allegedly on company time without permission. Arising out of the incident 49 workers were suspended and their colleagues went on strike in protest.

When unilateral talks conducted by the Ministry of Labour failed to resolve the issue, the dispute was referred to the Industrial Disputes Tribunal which had its first meeting on Wednesday while the Lydford plant remained strike-bound with operations at a standstill.

In line with a request from the Tribunal, the plant reopened on Thursday and the workers resumed their jobs. But they later walked off again after the management had served dismissal notices to 21 workers accused of alleged unlawful acts, arising out of picketing activities said to have prevented hourly-paid workers from reporting to their stations.

A meeting has been scheduled for Monday at the Ministry of Labour to discuss the new strike and the dismissals. THE GLEANER was unsuccessful in efforts to get information from the Reynolds management as to the implications for production and target schedules as a result of the closure of the plant yesterday. A company spokesman said that no further comment would be given at this stage.



## BAUXITE PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO RISE BY 5.6 PERCENT

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Jamaica's bauxite production is expected to rise 5.6 per cent to 12.15 million (metric) tonnes this year, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Jamaica Bauxite Institute, and released by the Institute yesterday.

A sharp increase in ore processed locally has led to 18 per cent rise in alumina shipments, 2.45 million tonnes this year versus 2.07 million tonnes in 1979. The higher total alumina output is attributable to increased production at Alpart and Alcan refineries.

The figures are the highest for total bauxite production and alumina exports since Jamaica's peak production year of 1974.

Bauxite exports for this year are, however, down 3.7 percent to 6.16 million tonnes compared with 6.4 million tonnes in 1979.

Commenting on the preliminary figures, J.B.I. Executive Director, Dr Carlton Davis, described alumina shipments as especially encouraging.

"All the figures are much as the JBI forecast at the beginning of the year, though we would be happy to have been proven wrong on the bauxite export figure," he said. [as published]

Prospects for 1981 in the Jamaican bauxite-alumina industry, Dr Davis added, would depend on two factors: the maintenance of industrial peace locally and a restoration of economic health in the industrialised countries, especially the United States and Western Europe.

CSO: 3025

## CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRAT LEADER CRITICIZES SANDINIST IDEOLOGY, EDUCATION

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Dec 80 pp 9, 12

[Report on interview with Dr Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, political secretary of the Democratic Conservative Party, on the Radio Corporacion program "Conservatism on the March"; date not given]

[Text] Education yes, domestication no--this was the thesis maintained by Dr Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, political secretary of the Democratic Conservative Party, when he participated recently in the program "Conservatism on the March," carried in the morning on weekends by Radio Corporacion.

Going deeper into the subject, he added that the national education council has been acting as if in the children's game "I take you or you're out," in which in the popular term, one always ends up "out."

What's in a Name?

Acting as moderator, the well-known radio broadcaster Jose Castillo Osejo asked the following question:

"Dr Calero Portocarrero, I want to touch on an interesting theme. I do not know if you read an article carried in a local daily entitled 'The Bourgeois Ideology Is Now for Sale,' written by the vice minister of education. What is your opinion of it?"

"Yes, in fact I read it and it caught my attention because of its distortion. I believe it was signed by one Miguel de Castilla y Aragon, or Castilla y Urbina, who apparently still recalls the days of the nobility, of the king, when the 'de' was used in names. Perhaps because of this I thought of Fernando de Aragon and Isabel de Castilla.

"It seems to me that the articles justify a concern on the part of LA PRENSA as to the direction which may be given to national education, which the writer of the article sees as a provocation or something horrible, for which reason he writes in that way."

Ideology in the Revolution

Calero Portocarrero went on to say: "I believe it is a proper comment which LA PRENSA has made in saying that 'The ideology of the revolution is in education.'

"I see this very clearly. I believe that the ideology of the revolution, of an undertaking, can perfectly well be seen in education, which is how young people and men are trained. Then just as the age of a horse can be seen from its teeth, we can say that the ideology of this revolution can be seen in education, and this seems to sicken the writer of the article, who says that LA PRENSA is seeking to distract and divert itself.

"And then the gentleman named de Castilla or de Aragon goes on to say that the newspaper is seeking to 'exhaust us' in sterile struggles, as was done on the subject of the elections, the professional workers' law, study-camps, etc." Calero Portocarrero said that it is barbarous for this gentleman to say that calling for elections represents a sterile struggle, just at the time when in Santa Marta, Colombia, at the celebration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the death of the Liberator, the noble declaration is being voiced to the effect that the legitimacy of a government must be the product of popular elections, i.e. the right of a people to elect those who will govern them.

#### Taxes

Calero Portocarrero went on to say: "Taxes are another thing. This is not a sterile struggle, and it cannot be viewed as any less than the contributions the citizens make to a government so that it can return the economic charges in terms of progressive projects, improvements benefiting all, and thus these statements about taxes smack of the ridiculous.

"This gentleman also says that to attack the Sandinist ideology is to damage the revolutionary structure."

What Sandinist Ideology?

[Question] In this connection, Doctor, what is the Sandinist ideology?

[Answer] I do not know, but to speak the truth, pursuing the metaphor of the teeth of the horse which I used earlier, it would seem to be a communist, Marxist ideology, and this gentleman makes the statement that to attack the Sandinist ideology, and no one knows what it is, is to attack the revolutionary structures, and that to question any of its bases is to attack the process as a whole.

The fact is these gentlemen set themselves up as gods. You are with me or against me. That is the bottom line. In other words there is no right to think here, to express a view, according to them, and this is truly harmful, because this is characteristic only of dictatorial, totalitarian minds.

#### The Educational Proposition

[Question] Doctor, it would seem that this article we are discussing is a response to the articles which have appeared on education in LA PRENSA. Tell me now, what is your view of the new educational undertaking in our country affecting the family directly and the training parents should give their children?

[Answer] In principle, one of our foundations as conservatives is that the keystone of any society is the family, made up essentially of parents and children.

Another of our principles is that to the effect that the parent has the right to oversee the education of his children, to satisfy himself that it is consistent with his Christian, moral and national principles, i.e. that this matter of education is a delicate affair, and one which we must constantly oversee.

The other day I read a pamphlet dealing with Hungary, which said that the parents' association in that country made it impossible for the communist regime to dominate and enslave education, unless it did so violently. In other words this association succeeded in keeping education independent of the communist regime until rifles were used to impose a change.

For us, as conservatives, education is the tool of freedom and the well-being of a society, in which the character of the child, of the individual, is formed. It is essential that education must be complete, stimulating, and must promote the dignity of the individual with group action.

Now we are dealing here with the manipulation of the individual or the person so that his personal dignity will be forgotten and he will simply be an object of the state.

The state tells him: "Gentlemen, this or that is needed and therefore you must study this. Now something else is wanted, something different, and therefore you must study something else." This will not do, because it neglects the human individual, destroys individuality, and we cannot urge people who have a talent for engineering to study law.

Can you imagine that if Ruben Dario had been forced to study law or astronomy, then a great poet would never have existed, and would never have brought to Nicaragua the glory he did.

It seems that there was more freedom in that time, because Ruben Dario did what his spirit dictated that he should do.

#### The Pope's View

[Question] The Pope recently used the term manipulation, and in a report carried in LA PRENSA he spoke, addressing himself precisely to the young: "Do not let yourselves be manipulated." Why do you think the Pope issued a warning in these words at this time?

[Answer] The Pope is a very well-informed man who knows how things are going, where they are coming from and where they are going. He is aware that in this world unfortunately there is a manipulative movement which wants to transform man into the slave of the state, and that movement is communism. And the fact is, moreover, that the state in the Soviet Union and in many other countries which profess that doctrine is made up of a little group of small people.

Moreover, he not only said this but added: "I have learned that a Christian man ceases to be young and to be a good Christian when he allows himself to be seduced by doctrines and ideologies which preach hatred and violence. And we can say that this is what communism does."

And he went on to say: "A young communist begins to age dangerously when he allows himself to be deceived by the easy and convenient principle that the end justifies the means, i.e. that if one has a goal, he can do what he likes in order to achieve it. This is the communist philosophy."

When the Pope speaks thus, he could be referring to Nicaragua, where they say it is necessary to do away with the rich, to destroy the sold-out bourgeoisie, to put an end to the classes, etc., while this does nothing but promote hatred and violence.

And in conclusion the Pope said: "A classless society is a utopia, one which serves to create new clashes."

One must look at what has happened in the communist countries. There is a famous book by the communist writer Milovan Djilas entitled "The New Class," in which he abhors communism because he finds it false, and he shows that they isolate and destroy one class to create another, which is that which governs.

The Pope also said that a critical sense must be developed in young people which will lead to an education in which they can choose what suits them. The education project here seeks to force young people to study only a certain philosophy, a certain way of thinking, so that they will develop with domesticated minds.

This is very dangerous and for this reason the Church has begun to be concerned.

#### The Sandinist Philosophy

"Now," Calero Portocarrero said, "there is talk here of the Sandinist philosophy, that to which Miguel de Castilla referred. But, I ask myself, what Sandinist philosophy? I have never seen it written down, it has never been set forth anywhere. What is being set forth is Marxism-Leninism."

"There is talk of Marx, Lenin, of Che Guevara. There are portraits everywhere, in public offices, in the high schools, etc."

"What then has Sandino to do with Marxism-Leninism?"

"And then government representatives are constantly making trips to the Soviet Union and the satellite countries. Recently I saw on television a commander in one of the back rows at a communist congress. If these are not communists, what are they doing there? That is the question I ask myself."

"I believe that we parents should not be deceived, because the so-called educational proposition in Nicaragua is but the same project undertaken in Poland and Hungary and, whatever may be said, will impose a reform on parents as they did there, in connection with the teaching of religion, nationalization of the high schools, etc."

"On the other hand, we Nicaraguans of a democratic inclination should never cease to reiterate that Sandino was not a communist.

"Sandino sent his secretary, Farabundo Marti, away from his camp, and he said clearly that he was doing so because Marti had an ideology which he did not share and which might be harmful to Nicaragua.

"An effort is being made to use Sandino, to put in his mouth things he never said, that he never believed, things to which he was more nearly opposed.

"All Nicaraguans should be clear about this, that our national hero was not a communist and that in fact the communists said barbarous things about Sandino, because he did not want to serve them when they were pushing their international concepts.

"As to the national education proposal, it will be given the same tone as Cdr Humberto Ortega gave the elections, when taking advantage of the return of the brigade members on 23 August in Revolution Square, he manipulated the young people so that they would shout slogans, telling them that the elections here would not be of the bourgeois type, as in Venezuela or Costa Rica, nor would power be raffled off.

"As to this matter of being in the vanguard, the vanguard of the people, this is but a state paternalistic concept which should be entirely dismissed.

"To tell the parent that it is the vanguard which knows what is good and what is bad, what should be done and what should not be done--this is absurd, because only the person whom the shoe pinches knows where it hurts.

"Therefore liberating broad education is important, so as to allow the Nicaraguan young person and the old person as well to have an ideological range from which to choose, in order to define themselves in accordance with their own criteria."

\$157

CSO: 3010



## PEREZ DISCUSSES DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 20 Dec 80 p D-1

[Report on interview with former President Carlos Andres Perez at the national AD headquarters in La Florida, by Leopoldo Linares; date not given]

[Text] The assessment of the present administration during 1980 expressed by former President Carlos Andres Perez is categorically negative. The Democratic Action (AD) leader explained that Venezuela is experiencing a crisis of confidence and that the country is disoriented, confused and has lost all incentive for investment.

"I could not encourage any candidate's nomination," he said in speaking of the aspirations of many of his party comrades, "but must be a leader devoted to the struggle for the triumph of the candidates the Democratic Action chooses."

Perez, who spoke at length with journalists at the national headquarters of the AD in La Florida, denied any alienation from former President Romulo Betancourt, who he said retains the love and respect of all AD militants. He came out in favor of a plan for a broad assembly rallying leaders and independents to choose the next presidential candidate, prior to a campaign during which the candidates should demonstrate to the country their qualifications and their capacity to become the flagbearers of the "white" party.

In speaking of the international situation, former President Perez warned that we are witnessing a resurgence of the cold war. He indicated mistrust of the warlike policy announced by the new U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, and confirmed his attack on the government of El Salvador headed by Social Christian Napoleon Duarte.

One of the journalists pointed out to him the difficulty the AD might encounter in winning power again in 1983 if the COPEI [Social Christian Party] candidate is former President Rafael Caldera, who ranks very high in the surveys despite the decline the current government has experienced. Perez answered:

"I do not want to get into this type of polemic, much less with regard to a leader who had a negative attitude toward me after I had ceased to be president of the republic. Everyone knows that I am not a rancorous man, but I think that what could be discussed is what he did during his term of government, when a great vacuum developed. Moreover, the work of the current government, for which former President Caldera is also responsible, could be discussed."

#### Assessment

Former President Perez visited the main headquarters of the AD yesterday morning. After holding brief talks with the secretary general and the deputy secretary of his party, Senator Alejandro Izaguirre, and Deputy Humberto Celli, respectively, he met with journalists in the office located on the first floor and assigned to Dr Gonzalo Barrios.

Initially, when asked for an assessment of the action of the government during the year about to end, he responded as follows:

"I believe that 1980 was a year which was, regrettably, lost for Venezuela. And I am not a man with a temperament or a tendency toward pessimism, but on the contrary I try to see the good side of things. And on the basis of this philosophy of optimism, which is based on respect for the people and their creative capacity, I always think that there are elements of progress in our nation even in the stages when everything is confused. But I profoundly regret that the balance for the year 1980 is categorically negative."

Former President Perez then went on to speak of the exceptional historic stage through which Venezuela is passing, characterized by extraordinary oil income resulting from the energy upset of concern to mankind. Therefore, in his judgment, no one understands why this fortuitous opportunity is being wasted, since it will be very difficult to bring it back. He made it clear that all Venezuelans, according to surveys and the opinions expressed by representatives of the various political factions, agree on the evidence of the serious period through which we are living and in the view that "this year has been hardly positive."

"The economy," Perez went on to say, "has deteriorated to the point of profound crisis. The recession situation is a concern for all and confidence has been lost. We cannot say that it is a matter of money when the statistics show that there is an abundance in circulation. The lack of faith and confidence has caused this money to go elsewhere than into investment. I am sorry to say these things, but as a sincere man and a former president of the republic, I feel obliged to do so, so long as another phenomenon exists--there is a subterfuge wherein the government and the government party are trying to take refuge, blaming all the current evils on the earlier government, in an effort to justify their failure. This takes us back to the time the government was handed over, when the present chief of state made the dramatic statement that he was receiving a 'mortgaged Venezuela.' But we have seen 2 years pass without the implementation of any measure, any venture in the direction of correcting the situation denounced then. On the contrary, the public debt, which now is indeed alarming, has grown heavier, and this debt is not in accordance with the plans supposed to justify it."

Carlos Andres Perez noted that it has always been said that under his administration there were tyrannical plans, which exceeded the capacity of the economic resources of the country. But he stressed that the plans were neither dismantled nor changed, but simply paralyzed, and therefore in his judgment it is not possible to seek the cause of the current shortage of financial resources there.

"Thus, then," Perez stressed, "We find ourselves faced with a disoriented and confused country which has lost all incentive for investment."

Later on Perez warned that he would like with all his heart to believe in the plans for correction and the confidence of the government spokesmen with regard to 1981, but he said that merely exchanging one page of the calendar for another cannot change the facts of the serious national crisis. He also insisted that the government has set forth no new formulas or policies which might augur a change in the orientation of the present administration. Nor does he see on any horizon the conclusion of the cooling stage experienced by our economy or the prosperity the government foresees for the coming year.

#### The Domestic Situation

Inevitably the interview brought up the subject of internal disputes. A journalist asked the former president about the crisis in the AD and his tense relations with his colleague Romulo Betancourt.

[Answer] I do not in any way share these concepts you set forth in your question. For the Democratic Action, this year has been one of recovery and reorganization of its leading cadres through the internal electoral process. And on the other hand, 1981 will be a year for dynamic activity and great effort toward the future. The surveys show this and I think that we will move ahead after this trauma which the election of officials represents in any democratic party. As to comrade Romulo Betancourt, I do not see where this theory of clash comes from. He has voluntarily withdrawn from partisan activity, but he continues to enjoy the respect and the esteem of the Democratic Action.

[Question] You are the undisputed leader of a strong faction within the AD, which even has within it at least four possible presidential candidates. What role will you play when the time comes to choose the flagbearer for 1983?

[Answer] I believe it is an historical fact that any leader who gains pre-eminence and importance in a political organization is surrounded by an atmosphere of polemic discussion and controversy. I could not be an exception to this historical rule, particularly since I have always liked to face up to the consequences of my actions, to confront situations, and I have never withdrawn, as the temperamental stars do, only to reappear later. I have been facing up to every situation and I have said that I only hope to go to my eternal rest when my time comes, but so long as I have life and capability I will not abandon the full-time struggle. I recognize that this invites controversy, because there are those who have esteem for me and there are also those who do not want to hear of me again. None of this can be a surprise to any combatant and I hope that the general assessment of my political activities will be affirmative. I have no other interest nor do I seek any compensation than for my name to gain its proper place in the history of the country.

Later on former President Perez said that the anticipation of the electoral campaign is harming the country, and he harshly criticized the main COPEI leader for having initiated the 1983 presidential discussion. He indicated his support of a concept of choosing the next AD candidate in a large national gathering (with

AD and independent leaders participating), as well as the plan suggested by trade union leader Manuel Penalver to the effect that all the candidates should tour the country to make themselves and their plans known, in order thus to contribute to a better selection of the Democratic Action bannerbearer for the presidency.

#### The International Situation

In the view of former President Perez, there is a dramatic situation on the international level as a result of the resurgence of the cold war, particularly in the instances of Afghanistan and Poland, the war between Iran and Iraq, the overall problems in the Middle East and the deterioration suffered by the so-called "detente."

The Democratic Action leader revealed special concern about the rise to power of President Reagan, because of his electoral promises of a warlike nature, and also concern with the situation in El Salvador. He harshly criticized the new president of El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte, whom he blamed, along with the rest of the military junta in that country, for the crimes of which politicians and nuns have been the victims. He concluded by blaming the United States and the Christian democrats for the serious dilemma existing there (guerrilla warfare or tyranny) and for failing to accept the establishment of a democratic government.

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CSO: 3010

## LEFTIST UNITY HITS SNAG IN DISPUTE OVER 'NEW ALTERNATIVE'

## MAS Leaders' Dispute

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 21 Dec 80 p D-1

[Article by Argenis Martinez: "Polemic on the Left"]

[Text] The leaders of the Movement for Socialism (MAS) did not learn of the letter sent by Jose Vicente Rangel to Pompeyo Marquez, secretary general of that organization, until they read it in the reports published in various capital dailies yesterday.

In the communication sent to the secretary general of the MAS, Jose Vicente Rangel said that the faction he had been promoting within the leftist forces "does not have the intention of becoming a political party, but a factor in unity.

"In this connection," Rangel noted, "I see no divergence with the MAS proposal which cannot be overcome." But the leading circles in the present majority party in the Venezuelan left wing did not share this view set forth by Rangel, and some of these leaders said unofficially that there are indeed substantial differences which have to be discussed in depth in order to achieve any type of agreement on unity either in the present or in the future.

Moreover, the fact that the communication Rangel sent to Pompeyo Marquez came at a time when the latter is out of the country, and when there was no suggestion that a basic disagreement would develop between the two unity proposals the left has to consider, were points noted by observers.

This fact, linked with the circumstance that a personal communication to Pompeyo Marquez reached the newspapers first and that it was made public at a time when the acting secretary general was Freddy Munoz, who belongs to a faction which does not favor Rangel, leads observers to believe that the factions battling for hegemony within the left wing are precipitating events in order to achieve full definitions within the socialist political spectrum.

In the response released to the media yesterday by Deputy Freddy Munoz, which we are publishing separately, some of the actions taken by Rangel are harshly criticized and termed "incorrect," because they seek "to establish relations with MAS leaders and militants in order to promote a private political project."



That document also says that in the New Alternative proposal "we saw that there are elements in a new line parallel to that which is maintained in the Coordination of the Left group by the complex of organizations which have been working for unity."

If indeed at the end of the statement signed by Munoz there is an appeal for understanding, an analysis must reveal that with the paragraph quoted above, the path is paved to an even more intensive polemic between the MAS and the New Alternative, and that never before had the leadership of the MAS described the actions of Jose Vicente Rangel so harshly.

But it is believed in political circles that it is quite unlikely that Rangel, because of his long experience and wisdom in navigating the seas of leftist contradiction, has taken a false step. In any case, a second move is expected which will reveal the final outcome toward which this first clash is leading.

Perhaps this was an effort to assess the forces the Rangel faction may command within the MAS, and to what point it is possible to launch an internal polemic about the postulates of the New Alternative, leading to a definite break with it, with the resulting catastrophe for militants and leaders, or to clearly contemplate the need for agreement with that faction.

The second hypothesis would basically destroy the hegemony of the MAS in the leftist spectrum and its potential for imposing a representative of this party as the single candidate of the left.

But in synthesis, this polemic which is just beginning now shows that the path toward unity of the left will for a long time be plagued by clashes and discussions focused more on the form of proposals and illusions than on real ideological positions.

#### Americo Martin Enters Debate

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 22 Dec 80 p D-12

[Text] In the view of Deputy Americo Martin, whose movement is participating in the New Alternative proposal being promoted by various leftist sectors in the country, it is not true that the program and the policy of this group can be called center-leftist. "There is no element justifying this statement," he said.

His statement came within the context of the clash within the left wing which developed as a result both of the letter sent by Jose Vicente Rangel to Pompeyo Marquez and the document on the same subject published by Freddy Munoz, deputy secretary of the MAS. Pompeyo Marquez is currently abroad and is returning to the country today.

Martin was categorical in stating that in his response to the letter sent by Jose Vicente Rangel, Freddy Munoz set forth views about the New Alternative which it would be instructive to analyze. He said that it was only because Freddy Munoz referred to the New Alternative, its program and policies, as well as its relationship with the Coordination of the Left, that he would join in the discussion.



Moreover, just as Rangel and Munoz affirm in their communications, the dialog between leading factions in the left cannot be postponed, particularly since it has become necessary to deal with the thesis which the New Alternative may have put forth for competitive rather than unitarian purposes. The fact is the evidence cannot be ignored. If the New Alternative has developed and expanded this can only be because it is a broad and democratic option for unity and participation, filled with the intention to bring about adhesion in the left and also the country. It can be seen moreover that this is precisely how it is being perceived and accepted.

He said moreover that "it is not true that the program and the policy of the New Alternative can be termed center-leftist. There is no element at all to justify this statement.

"We have limited ourselves for the time being to saying that the left must not withdraw into its own closed circle, much less in times such as these marked by party crises, frustrations and searches. There is a whole nation which is excluded from the life of the parties and which wants to and should be made a protagonist. To go beyond the left means this--going forth to meet the country. And along this path we are neither keeping accounts in order to collect old bills nor do we claim the authority to deny anyone the right to participate and contribute, since it is not important where one comes from, but where one is going.

"It will be approximately June or July of this coming year before the matter is concluded as far as we are concerned. In successive campaigns seeking to assess the opinions of all so that many people can make their mark on the plans, we propose to offer a broad program to serve as a base for a national response to the quagmire in which the country finds itself.

"Nor is it true either," he went on to say, "that the New Alternative proposes plans parallel to those of the Coordination of the Left. And our presence as a party, like that of other parties, shows that both choices are entirely compatible and in no way exclusive. Coordination presumes that there are various factions within the left wing. So does the New Alternative, although it is conceived not as a bloc of parties as such but as a national and social force including within it organizations which are not exclusively party groups."

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CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

NEW OIL FIND--Lagoven has found heavy oil in the Gulf of Paria. According to experts, the Morro 1 well can produce 1,000 barrels a day of 12 to 15 degrees API oil. Two other wells are being drilled in the same area. [PA260316 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Jan 81]

GUIDE FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS--The Superintendency for Foreign Investments has published a guide for foreign investors listing the opportunities to be found in the country, as well as the legal conditions for foreign investments and technological licenses. The guide was officially inaugurated recently at a ceremony held in the office of Dr Luis Ugueto, the minister of finance. Others present were Dr Alfredo Gonzalez Amare, the head of the Superintendency for Foreign Investments (SIEI), and executives representing Corimon and the publishing firm which printed the pamphlet. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 21 Dec 80 p C-15] 5157

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**DATE FILMED**

Feb. 10 1981

